

How Government Aids Australian Meat Industry Told in this Issue

No. 19

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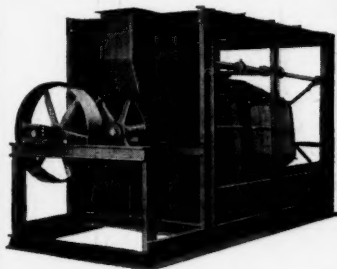
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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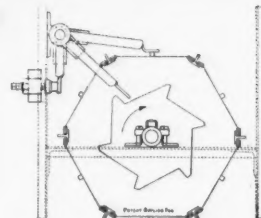
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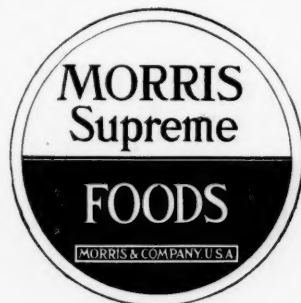
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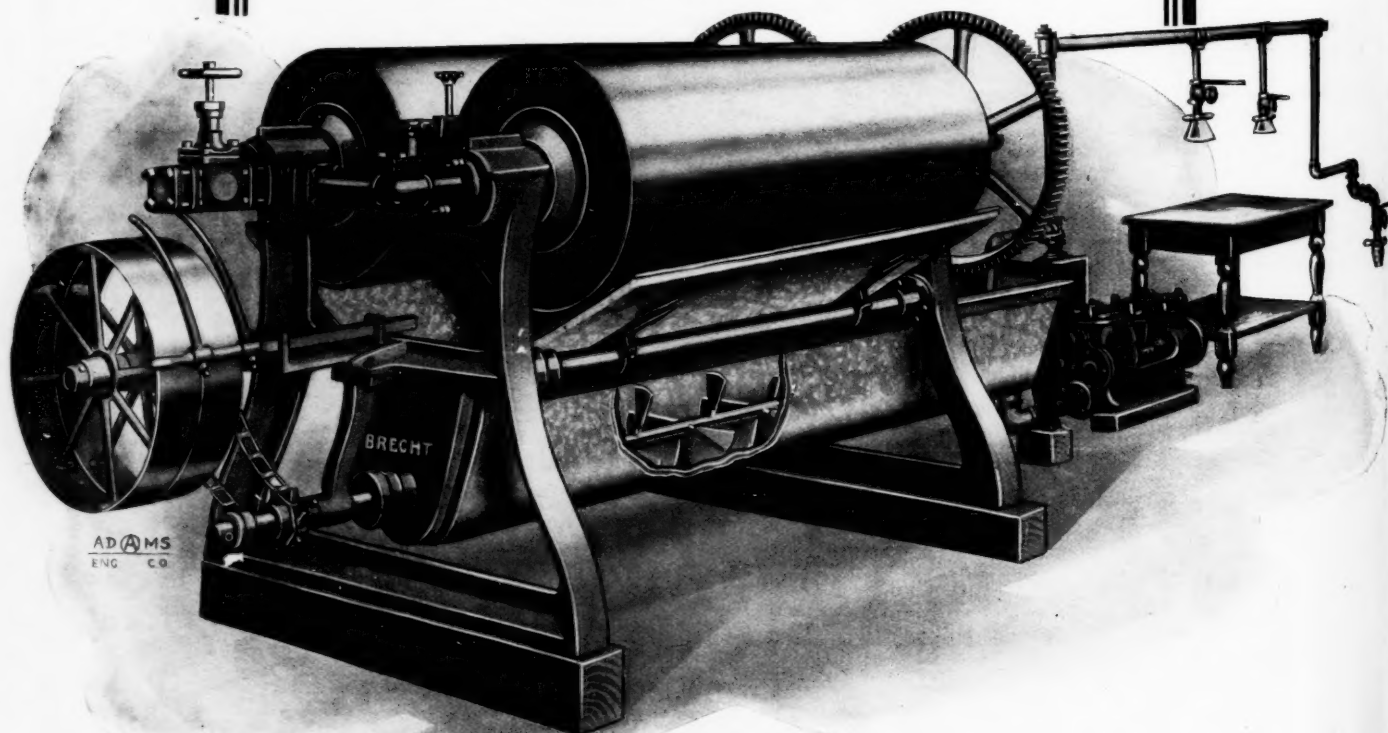
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION
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No. 19.

ACTION TO AID AUSTRALIAN MEAT TRADE

Government Will Help on Certain Definite Conditions

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Australia, April 7, 1922.

As a result of numerous consultations between the cattle raisers of Queensland and the Prime Minister the proposals of the federal government for assisting the meat industry have just been announced. A scheme was adopted involving (a) a commonwealth government subsidy; (b) a reduction of freights; (c) a reduction of wages; (d) reductions of other costs of production.

Previous letters pointed out that some steps were to be taken to revive the Australian meat trade. The great drop in prices of beef in London has led to most of the meat packing plants ceasing operations. They should be slaughtering now in nearly all parts of the state. But only two or three, which have a special trade to cater for, are turning the wheels.

The Prime Minister announced the following as the conditions on which the commonwealth government is prepared to assist the industry:

All sections of the industry to co-operate in measures necessary to meet the situation.

Workers to accept a reduction of wages equivalent to the decrease in the cost of living, thus leaving the standard of living unaffected.

Meat packing plants to reduce the charges for slaughtering, the reduction to be equal to one-eighth of a penny per pound over and above the lessened cost of killing, due to reduction in wages. Alternatively, killing plants to give an extra price to the grower, equivalent to such reductions in wage and treatment.

Only standard meat, properly prepared, to be exported.

Commonwealth inspectors to be supported by the industry in carrying this into effect.

Meat Board to Aid Industry.

A meat board, composed of representatives of the industry, to be appointed to safeguard its interests, and arrange for supervision, and as far as possible, for control.

Statutory powers to be given to the board by state law.

Competent representatives of the industry, selected by the growers, to be sent forthwith to Britain to safeguard its interests, and develop trade, and similarly to East. Effective propaganda to be carried on to popularize Australian meat and combat the influence of rival suppliers.

Reduction in beef freights of $\frac{1}{4}$ d a pound.

Subject to above conditions being ac-

cepted, the commonwealth government would—

(1) Endeavor to clear old stocks of Australian meat in London;

(2) Give a subsidy of $\frac{1}{4}$ d a pound on all beef, and on this season's beef stored in cool chambers, before October 31, and shipped not later than December 31, 1922;

(3) Review the basis of income tax valuation per head for calves.

Factors to Be Dealt With.

The Prime Minister dealt with three factors in the situation. One is the condition of Europe, where although millions were starving for want of food a staple article like meat could not find a market.

In dealing with the second factor Mr. Hughes said: "As was well known, the most powerful combination in the world dominated the sale and distribution of beef in Britain and in the greater part of the European market. Competition from this source had of late been most acute. It had many advantages beside that of organization and unlimited capital that supported it. It was comparatively near to the great markets of the world. Australia was remote. Then, again, it controlled to a very large extent distributing agencies through which meat from whatever source it came found its way to the consumer. This was a factor which had had a profound influence in producing the present depression in Australia's beef industry."

The third is the large stocks of old meat held in Great Britain. In dealing with the question of wages, the Minister said that exporters in Victoria were prepared to kill cattle for export at 1d per pound, but the conditions laid down for Queensland, where the wages were high, did not expect less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per pound. The reduction in wages was estimated on the basis of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per pound. The present slaughter and export charges amount to something like $2\frac{1}{2}$ d to 3d per pound, so that with the amounts obtainable in London little margin is left.

It is questionable whether the proposals will be accepted by the men engaged on wages. The labor party has resolutely set itself against any reductions in wages under whatever pretext. This has retarded a return to the pre-war basis for industries.

Freight Rate Situation.

The position concerning freights was recently put by one of the men engaged in the industry when he explained that before the war the freights on meat, hide, tallow and other by-products of a bullock of 650 pounds averaged £1/11/6. Today, even with the recent reduction, it meant £4/1/8. On a sheep it was 3/1 as against 8/1; and on a lamb 3/ as opposed to 5/ now. If the freights were as low now

as before the war the exporter can give an additional 7/6 per 100 pounds, or almost double what he can give under present conditions. Argentine pays for freight £1/0/4 less per bullock, 2/7 per sheep, and 2/ per lamb.

At present some of the plants in Victoria and New South Wales are killing sheep for export. But the lamb season is practically finished.

The Western Australian government has decided to reopen the plant at Wyndham, an outlying post, that is, provided the labor employed does not make impossible demands. It was this cause which led to the closing down of the plant previously. It is expected that about 20,000 head of cattle will be killed. It is proposed to pay 10/ per 100 pounds for exportable beef.

Vestey May Reopen Plant.

Rumors have been current that Vestey would reopen the Darwin plant, another outpost concern, this season. Sir Phillip Proctor, representing the company, who has been in Australia and is now visiting the northern territory in which the works are, does not hold out that hope. Something may be done next season. The commonwealth government, which controls the territory and its railways, has offered concessions to induce the company to make a start.

Although meat has fallen so much in price for export purposes, the domestic situation is rather peculiar. Some localities are getting meat at very low rates; others at fair rates, while others again are paying almost as much as they were doing during the period of high war prices. These anomalies will correct themselves in time no doubt.

The first consignment of frozen mutton and lamb has been sent from Victoria and sold on a co-operative basis. The results were considered satisfactory.

Values Have Been Written Down.

The fall in cattle prices has caused companies and other owners to write down values very considerably. The state government, which started numerous ranches of its own, has been heavily caught. Many of these holdings, carrying cattle, were bought on the top of the market. The government owns about a quarter of a million mixed cattle and their values now as compared with last year will show a drop of probably six dollars per head, perhaps much more.

The dispute between the New Zealand government and Armour & Company, which led to the intervention of the authorities at Washington and negotiations with the British ambassador, has just been settled. Armour & Company were refused a license to export, and 300,000 carcasses were held up. The company held that the government was unfairly discriminating against it. The action taken, as indicated in previous letters, was directly traceable to the "American meat trust" bogey, which has been held up in New Zealand and Australia.

Continued on page 39.)

Industrial Relations

Under this heading will appear from week to week interesting information concerning the relations of employer and employee in the meat packing industry. The Committee on Industrial Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers is actively at work in this field, and will be glad to receive suggestions or inquiries from packers and others. Communications should be addressed to the Institute at 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

TO SELECT AND PLACE EMPLOYEES.

In previous issues THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has published plans of various packing companies for establishing better relations with their workers through representative assemblies, and has outlined the thought back of the plans for the improving of working conditions. The Committee on Industrial Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers is taking active interest in the work of bettering these conditions and in putting into effect more efficient methods wherever it will aid the industry. On the subject of selection and placement of employees the committee says:

Up-to-date employers realize the desirability of selecting and placing employees in their organization where they will best fit. The square peg in the round hole has been the subject of much discussion. During the war and for two years thereafter, proper selection and placement was next to impossible. Any man who had ordinary

human facilities was given a job. The situation now is reversed.

This is the time to build organizations with an eye to efficiency, productivity and stability. This can easily be done if care is used in the selection and placing of new employees. In larger establishments this work of selection is done by an employment manager or superintendent. In smaller places it is apt to be most anybody's job and often receives little or no attention. One person should at all times be charged with the responsibility of hiring new employees.

The first step in making selection is to interview the applicant as to previous experience, take note of his physical condition and determine what sort of a job he can best fill. Nothing is ever gained by assigning an applicant to a job that he does not like. The working conditions in the department should be fully explained. He should be told what rate of pay he will receive and what opportunity there is for advancement. Wherever possible a physical examination by a doctor is desirable.

After the applicant has been assigned to a certain job he should be personally conducted to the place he is to work. There he should be introduced to the foreman who should see that he gets the proper instructions as to his duties, the location of toilet rooms, lockers, drinking water, lunch facilities and other things which are so important in making a strange worker feel at home.

It has been said that more men are soured on jobs in the first half hour than during any other period of employment. This creates labor turnover which means expense and loss for the employer.

To sum up—use every care in getting the right man for the job. Then get him started off right and the chances are a hundred to one, he will stick.

April Trade Shows Effect of Campaign

While the meat trade in April showed none of the usual stimulation demand in spite of Easter, especially in smoked meats, there was satisfaction for the meat business in the fact that retailers' orders indicated that the consumers were taking a greater interest in the cheaper cuts of meat. This was in many ways a result of the meat campaign and were appreciating that these cuts while requiring more time for cooking than steaks, chops and rib roasts are very nutritious and palatable.

Another feature was the fact that the cost of hogs at Chicago at the end of April was 50 per cent higher than at the end of November. On the other hand the wholesale value of pork cuts continued below a parity with the cost of hogs, according to the review of the meat and livestock situation issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Continuing in detail this review says:

Domestic Pork Trade Dull.

Until the last week of the month, the domestic pork trade was very dull. Demand was curtailed by religious holidays, and this circumstance, combined with the absence of the usual Easter stimulus on the smoked meat business, intensified the sluggishness of the trade.

The weather, marked by floods, caused light receipts at some points. Production was of relatively small volume but so was the demand. Values of pork products in general, although showing changes during the month about like those in the hog values, still remained on a level below parity with the cost of the live animals. During the last few days of the month, with light supplies, the tone of the trade exhibited improvement.

In the export field, business with Continental Europe was marked by the absence of any material purchases except from "spot" stocks already abroad.

Good English Demand for Hams.

The United Kingdom, on the other hand, furnished a good demand for hams at satisfactory values. This ham trade was sadly needed, since so many items have been selling below parity. This is illustrated by the fact that many of the wholesale cuts have been quoted at wholesale in Chicago at prices per pound lower than the actual cost per pound of hogs on the hoof. For example, on the last trading day of the month, the average cost of live hogs at Chicago was \$10.40 per hundredweight, or 10.4c per pound. On the same day, the following quotations on certain pork products prevailed:

Leaf lard for neutral purposes, 9¾c per plates, 9¾c; dry salt jowl butts, 8c; loose prime steam lard, 10¼c; spare ribs, 10¼c; pork trimmings, 9c.

Some of those cuts may sound unfamiliar to the general reader, but they come from parts of the hog which must be purchased by the packer along with the parts whence come ham, bacon and chops.

At Month End Beef Improved.

Receipts of live cattle in April were somewhat lighter than those of a year ago, and this factor, together with the demand for export cattle and the fairly good demand for stockers and feeders, kept the live market, though occasionally quite erratic from day to day, about steady for the month as a whole.

The market for cattle was higher than was warranted by the market for dressed beef, which was materially affected by the religious holidays. At the end of the month, however, with the Lenten period and specific religious holidays passed, there was a noticeable improvement in the dressed beef market. It was this factor

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Less Than Carload Minimum Rates.—In No. 12316, Swift & Company vs. Director General, as Agent. Submitted January 31, 1922, and decided March 18, 1922. Minimum charges on less-than-carload shipments from East St. Louis, Ill., and Moultrie, Ga., to points in Southern States were found not unreasonable, but those from East St. Louis were found illegal. Reparation was awarded and complaint in No. 12335 dismissed.

Palm-Kernel Oil and Copra Rates.—In No. 10405, Southport Mill, Limited, vs. Director General, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, et al. Submitted January 11, 1922, and decided March 14, 1922. (1) Previous report, 55 I. C. C., 154, modified; (2) rates on palm-kernel oil or on copra oil, in carloads, from New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La., to Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Buffalo, N. Y., and other eastern points found unreasonable; (3) rates on palm-kernel oil or on copra oil, in carloads, from New Orleans, La., to Jersey City and Babbitt, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y., in effect on and after June 25, 1918, found not unreasonable; (4) rates on palm-kernel meal from New Orleans, La., to Cedar Rapids, Ia., Peoria, Ill., and other points in Illinois, and on copra cake from Rolling Forks, Miss., to New Orleans, La., found unreasonable; (5) reparation awarded to the basis of the maximum rates found to have been reasonable.

which kept the live market "steady to strong" in spite of the materially increased receipts during the early part of the last week of the period.

There has been some trading in hides at about steady prices, and there are no heavy stocks reported on hand. Another encouraging feature of the hide market is the fact that hides now being produced are of better quality than has been the case in the past months.

Good Lamb Market at Low Price.

Lamb receipts at the principal markets continued light throughout the month of April, and the live market worked gradually higher during the month. There was a good market for dressed lambs, but the dressed market was lower than live prices would warrant. The big bulk of lambs reaching the market were from Colorado and Nebraska and local feed lots around Chicago. There were very few farmer-fed lambs in the receipts. A few California spring lambs, arriving at the so-called "River Markets" the last week of April sold at prices five cents a pound higher than those prevailing a year ago.

The wool market is active and strong.

NEW ZEALAND LIVESTOCK CENSUS.

The number of livestock in New Zealand in 1921, with comparisons for 1920 and 1921, are reported by the Monthly Abstract of Statistics of New Zealand as follows:

	1921	1920	1911
Cattle ...	3,139,000	3,102,000	2,020,000
Hogs ..	350,000	267,000	349,000
Sheep ...	23,235,000	23,920,000	23,996,000

Supreme Court Decision on Packer Act

The decision of the United States Supreme Court confirming the constitutionality of the Packers' and Stockyards' Act of 1921 was announced in the last issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. This decision was in the suit of livestock commission firms and traders, who attacked that part of the law making their business subject to regulation as interstate commerce. They contended it was not interstate commerce; the court said it was.

The litigation had nothing to do with packer regulation as such, and packers were not concerned in it. They have at no time contested the law, but have given its enforcement their full co-operation.

Because of interest in the case as being the first brought under the law, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER here prints the opinion of the court in large part.

The opinion handed down by Chief Justice Taft begins with a lengthy statement rehearsing the matters which led up to the passage of the law, after which the court says:

We have framed the statement of the case, not for the purpose of deciding the issues of fact mooted between the packers and their accusers before the Federal Trade Commission or the Committees of Agriculture in Congress, but only to enable us to consider and discuss the Act whose validity is here in question in the light of the environment in which Congress passed it.

It was for Congress to decide from its general information and from such special evidence as was brought before it, the nature of the evils actually present or threatening, and to take such steps by legislation within its power as it deemed proper to remedy them. It is helpful for us in interpreting the effect and scope of the Act in order to determine its validity to know the conditions under which Congress acted. *Chicago Board of Trade v. United States*, 246 U. S. 231, 238; *Danciger v. Cooley*, 248 U. S. 319, 322.

Scope of Packer Control Act.

The Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 seeks to regulate the business of the packers done in interstate commerce and forbids them to engage in unfair, discriminatory or deceptive practices in such commerce, or to subject any person to unreasonable prejudice therein, or to do any of a number of acts to control prices or establish a monopoly in the business. It constitutes the Secretary of Agriculture a tribunal to hear complaints and make findings thereon, and to order the packers to cease any forbidden practice. An appeal is given to the Circuit Court of Appeals from these findings and orders. They are to be enforced by the District Court by penalty if not appealed from and if disobeyed.

Title III concerns the stockyards and provides for the supervision and control of the facilities furnished therein in connection with the receipt, purchase, sale on commission basis or otherwise, of live stock and its care, shipment, weighing or handling in interstate commerce. A stockyard is defined to be a place conducted for profit as a public market, with pens in which live stock are received and kept for sale or shipment in interstate commerce. Yards with a superficial area less than 20,000 square feet are not within the Act. Stockyard owners, commission men and dealers are recognized and defined and the two latter are required to register.

The Act requires that all rates and charges for services and facilities in the stockyards and all practices in connection

with the live stock passing through the yards shall be just, reasonable, non-discriminatory and non-deceptive, and that a schedule of such charges shall be kept open for public inspection and only be changed after ten days' notice to the Secretary of Agriculture, who is made a tribunal to inquire as to the justice, reasonableness and non-discriminatory or non-deceptive character of every charge and practice, and to order that it cease, if found to offend, with the same provisions for appeal and enforcement in court as in the case of offending packers. The Secretary is given power to make rules and regulations to carry out the provisions, to fix rates or a minimum or maximum thereof and to prescribe how every packer,

stockyard owner, commission man and dealer shall keep accounts.

Regulations to Carry Out Act.

The bills aver that the Secretary has given the notice which requires appellants to register and has announced proposed rules and regulations, prescribing the form of rate schedules, the required reports, including daily accounts of receipts, sales and shipments, forbidding misleading reports to depress or enhance prices, prescribing proper feed and care of live stock, and forbidding a commission man to sell live stock to another in whose business he is interested, without disclosing such interest to his principal.

The object to be secured by the Act is the free and unburdened flow of live stock from the ranges and farms of the West and the Southwest through the great stock-

(Continued on next page.)

Livestock Commission Men Accept Decision

Following the decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the packer and stockyards act, in cases brought by livestock commission firms and traders, the commission interests have announced their acceptance of the decision and their hearty support of the law. They had contended that their business was not interstate commerce; therefore, they did not come under the regulatory provisions of the act.

In the following statement President Everett C. Brown of the National Livestock Exchange, announces that the commission interests have changed their minds as to the law, and now are ready to give it their hearty support. He says in his statement:

Chicago, May 2, 1922.

To the President and Members of All Exchanges, Members of the National Livestock Exchange.

Gentlemen:

I have just received advice to the effect that the case brought by the livestock commission men to determine the constitutionality of the Packers and Stockyards Act has been decided in an opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the decision of the United States District Court that the act is constitutional.

Since this suit was commenced in November, 1921, there has been, in my opinion, a considerable change in the sentiment of livestock commission men generally regarding the matter of supervision by the government of all business within the stockyards, including their own.

As you already know, there was some misunderstanding as to the interpretation of the meaning of the law with respect to exchanges on the part of the Department of Agriculture. Our understanding of the Department's interpretation led us to believe that the just rights of the exchange members were being infringed upon; that their activities would be so curtailed as to greatly injure their effectiveness in protecting the livestock industry at the market centers.

We felt that the proposed interpretation of the law would impair the effectiveness of the work of the livestock exchanges, the only organization which heretofore has stood steadfastly by the producers in defending them from the unscrupulous within the stockyards, and in protecting them in their just rights in their dealings with all agencies which the individual livestock man could not afford to undertake.

Now Understand the Situation.

With this in mind we deemed it wise to exercise our constitutional right and ask for interpretation of the Supreme Court as to the meaning of the law. Since the

institution of that suit, much to our gratification, we find that we misunderstood the proposed working out of the law on the part of the Department of Agriculture. We believe they intend to preserve to the exchanges their right to function as in the past, and intend to accept their co-operation in trying to insure even safer methods of transacting the vast volume of business conducted daily in the central livestock markets. If this had been understood in the first instance, no suit would have been filed.

The Supreme Court has spoken and we freely accept their decision. It now becomes the duty of every exchange to co-operate to the greatest extent possible with the packers and stockyards administration and lend every assistance to the persons charged with the enforcement of the law. Let us fully support this governmental agency in carrying out most fully and successfully the making of the stockyards centers even a more satisfactory place to transact the livestock business of the country in the future than in the past.

This was the purpose for which livestock exchanges were organized and carried on up to this time. Let us be even more useful and helpful, looking to this end in co-operating with the government than when we were fighting the battles of the producers on our own initiative.

I urge the loyalty of all exchange members to the local exchanges, and loyalty and co-operation of all exchanges with the National Livestock Exchange. I advise you to keep cool, think conservatively, and by all means avoid radicalism.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT C. BROWN, President.

STOCKYARDS INJUNCTION GRANTED.

A restraining order prohibiting the state of Minnesota from enforcing laws regulating and controlling the South St. Paul Stockyards was issued on May 10 by Judge Wilbur F. Booth in the Federal Court. That part of the state law dealing with state control of weighing is not covered by Judge Booth's restraining order. That case is pending in the state district court and a restraining order has been issued prohibiting stockyard owners from interfering with this section of the state law.

The order sought by the American Commission Company and Associated Livestock Dealers was issued on the grounds that the state law imposed a burden in interstate commerce and was in conflict with the federal Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921.

COURT DECISION ON PACKER ACT.

(Continued from preceding page.)

yards and slaughtering centers on the borders of that region, and thence in the form of meat products to the consuming cities of the country in the Middle West and East, or, still as live stock, to the feeding places and fattening farms in the Middle West or East for further preparation for the market.

The chief evil feared is the monopoly of the packers, enabling them unduly and arbitrarily to lower prices to the shipper who sells, and unduly and arbitrarily to increase the price to the consumer who buys. Congress thought that the power to maintain this monopoly was aided by control of the stockyards. Another evil which it sought to provide against by the Act, was exorbitant charges, duplication of commissions, deceptive practices in respect of prices, in the passage of the live stock through the stockyards, all made possible by collusion between the stockyards management, and the commission men on the one hand, and the packers and dealers on the other.

Expenses incurred in the passage through the stockyards necessarily reduce the price received by the shipper, and increase the price to be paid by the consumer. If they be exorbitant or unreasonable, they are an undue burden on the commerce which the stockyards are intended to facilitate. Any unjust or deceptive practice or combination that unduly and directly enhances them is an unjust obstruction to that commerce.

Dependent on Commission Men.

The shipper whose live stock are being cared for and sold in the stockyards market is ordinarily not present at the sale, but is far away in the west. He is wholly dependent on the commission men. The packers and their agents and the dealers who are the buyers, are at the elbow of the commission men, and their relations are constant and close. The control that the packers have had in the stockyards by reason of ownership and constant use, the relation of landlord and tenant between the stockyards owner, on the one hand, and the commission men and the dealers on the other, the power of assignment of pens and other facilities by that owner to commission men and dealers, all create a situation full of opportunity and temptation to the prejudice of the absent shipper and owner in the neglect of the live stock, in the *mala fides* of the sale, in the exorbitant prices obtained, in the unreasonableness of the charges for services rendered.

Yards Aid Interstate Trade.

The stockyards are not a place of rest or final destination. Thousands of head of live stock arrive daily by carload and trainload lots, and must be promptly sold and disposed of and moved out to give place to the constantly flowing traffic that presses behind. The stockyards are but a throat through which the current flows, and the transactions which occur therein are only incident to this current from the West to the East, and from one state to another. Such transactions can not be separated from the movement to which they contribute and necessarily take on its character.

The commission men are essential in making the sales without which the flow of the current would be obstructed, and this, whether they are made to packers or dealers. The dealers are essential to the sales to the stock farmers and feeders. The sales are not in this aspect merely local transactions. They create a local change of title, it is true, but they do not stop the flow; they merely change the private interests in the subject of the current, not interfering with, but, on the contrary, being indispensable to its continuity.

The origin of the live stock is in the West, its ultimate destination known to, and intended by, all engaged in the business is in the Middle West and East

either as meat products or stock for feeding and fattening. This is the definite and well-understood course of business. The stockyards and the sales are necessary factors in the middle of this current of commerce.

The Act, therefore, treats the various stockyards of the country as great National public utilities to promote the flow of commerce from the ranges and farms of the west to the consumers in the east. It assumes that they conduct a business affected by a public use of a national character and subject to national regulation. That it is a business within the power of regulation by legislative action needs no discussion. That has been settled since the case of *Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113.

Nor is there any doubt that in the receipt of live stock by rail and in their delivery by rail the stockyards are an interstate commerce agency. *United States v. Union Stock Yards Co.*, 226 U. S. 286.

The Question at Issue.

The only question here is whether the business done in the stockyards between the receipt of the live stock in the yards and the shipment of them therefrom is a part of interstate commerce, or is so associated with it as to bring it within the power of national regulation. A similar question has been before this Court and had great consideration in *Swift v. United States*, 196 U. S. 375. The judgment in that case gives a clear and comprehensive exposition which leaves to us in this case little but the obvious application of the principles there declared.

* * *

The application of the commerce clause of the Constitution in the *Swift* case was the result of the natural development of interstate commerce under modern conditions. It was the inevitable recognition of the great central fact that such streams of commerce from one part of the country to another which are ever flowing are in their very essence the commerce among the States and with foreign nations which historically it was one of the chief purposes of the Constitution to bring under national protection and control.

This Court declined to defeat this purpose in respect of such a stream and take it out of complete national regulation by a nice and technical inquiry into the non-interstate character of some of its necessary incidents and facilities when considered alone and without reference to their association with the movement of which they were an essential but subordinate part.

The principles of the *Swift* case have become a fixed rule of this Court in the construction and application of the commerce clause. Its latest expression on the subject is found in *Lemke v. Farmers' Grain Co.*, decided at this term, February 27, 1922. In that case it was held, on the authority of the *Swift* case, that the delivery and sale of wheat by farmers to local grain elevators in North Dakota to be shipped to Minneapolis, when practically all the wheat purchased by such elevators was so shipped and the price was fixed by that in the Minneapolis market less profit and freight constituted a course of business and determined the interstate character of the transaction. Accordingly a state statute which sought to regulate the price and profit of such sales and was found to interfere with the free flow of interstate commerce, was declared invalid as a violation of the commerce clause. Similar confirmation of the principle of the *Swift* case is to be found in *Dahnke v. Bondurant*, in *Eureka Pipe Line v. Hallanan*, and in *U. S. Fuel Co. v. Hallanan*, all decided December 12, 1921; in *Western Union Co. v. Foster*, 247 U. S. 105, 113, in *United States v. Reading*, 226 U. S. 324, 367, 368; *Ohio R. R. Co. v. Worthington*, 225 U. S. 101, 108; *Loewe v. Lawler*, 208 U. S. 274, 301.

It is manifest that Congress framed the Packers and Stockyards Act in keeping

with the principles announced and applied in the opinion in the *Swift* case. The recital in sec. 2, par. b of Title I of the Act leaves no doubt of this. The act deals with the same current of business, and the same practical conception of interstate commerce.

Congress' Power to Regulate.

Of course, what we are considering here is not a bill in equity or an indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct interstate commerce, but a law. The language of the law shows that what Congress had in mind primarily was to prevent such conspiracies by supervision of the agencies which would be likely to be employed in it. If Congress could provide for punishment or restraint of such conspiracies after their formation through the Anti-Trust Law as in the *Swift* case, certainly it may provide regulation to prevent their formation.

The reasonable fear by Congress that such acts, usually lawful and affecting only intrastate commerce when considered alone, will probably and more or less constantly be used in conspiracies against interstate commerce or constitute a direct and undue burden on it, expressed in this remedial legislation, serves the same purpose as the intent charged in the *Swift* indictment to bring acts of a similar character into the current of interstate commerce for federal restraint.

Whatever amounts to more or less constant practice, and threatens to obstruct or unduly to burden the freedom of interstate commerce is within the regulatory power of Congress under the commerce clause, and it is primarily for Congress to consider and decide the fact of the danger and meet it. This Court will certainly not substitute its judgment for that of Congress in such a matter unless the relation of the subject to interstate commerce and its effect upon it are clearly non-existent.

Sums Up Principle Involved.

After discussing the power of Congress over interstate commerce in one or two cases the opinion continues:

The Transportation Act of 1920 presents a close analogy to this case. It authorizes supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission of intrastate commerce where it is so carried on as to work undue, unreasonable advantage or preference in favor of persons or localities in intrastate commerce, as against those in interstate commerce, or any undue, unjust or unreasonable discrimination against interstate commerce itself. *Railroad Commission v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company*, decided February 27, 1922. That case followed the *Minnesota Rate Cases*, 230 U. S. 352, 432, 433, the *Shreveport case*, 234 U. S. 342, 351; *Illinois Central R. R. Co. v. Public Utilities Commission*, 245 U. S. 493; *B. & O. Ry. Co. v. Interstate Commerce Commission*, 221 U. S. 612, 618; *Southern Ry. Co. v. United States*, 222 U. S. 20, 26, 27; *Second Employers Liability Case*, 223 U. S. 1, 48, 51. The principle of these cases is thus clearly stated by the Court in *Minnesota Rate Cases* p. 399):

"The authority of Congress extends to every part of interstate commerce and to every instrumentality and agency by which it is carried on; and the full control by Congress of the subjects committed to its regulation is not to be denied or thwarted by the commingling of interstate and intrastate operations. This is not to say that the Nation may deal with the internal concerns of the State as such, but that the execution by Congress of its constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce is not limited by the fact that intrastate transactions may have become so interwoven therewith that the effective government of the former incidentally controls the latter. This conclusion necessarily results from the supremacy of the National power within its appointed sphere."

Powers of Secretary of Agriculture.

In section 311 of the Act, Congress gives (Concluded on page 36.)

What Is It Worth to You to Consult Daily the Best Packinghouse Superintendents and Executives?—

If you could have at your command for daily consultation the best of packinghouse superintendents and leading packinghouse executives, wouldn't it be worth a lot of money to you?

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Part I of the **PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA** covers every phase of packinghouse operation, from selection of the live animal to disposal of the by-products. The following outline gives an idea of its contents:

Chapter One:—CATTLE

Breeds of Cattle
Market Classes and Grades of Cattle and Calves
Dressing Percentages of Cattle
Beef Slaughtering
Beef Cooling
Beef Grading
Beef Loading
Handling of Beef for Export
Beef Cutting and Boning
Plate Beef
Mess Beef
Curing Barreled Beef
Manufacture of Dried Beef
Handling Beef Offal
Handling and Grading Beef Casings
Handling Miscellaneous Meats
Manufacture of Beef Extract
Manufacture of Oleo Products
Tallow
Handling of Hides

Chapter Two:—HOGS

Breeds of Hogs
Market Classes and Grades of Hogs

Dressing Yields of Hogs
Hog Killing Operations
Hog Cooling
Shipper Pigs
Pork Cuts
Curing Pork Cuts
Smokehouse Operation
Ham Boning and Cooking
Lard Manufacture
Hog Casings
Edible Hog Offal or Miscellaneous Meats
Preparation of Pigs Feet

Chapter Three:—SMALL STOCK

Market Classes and Grades of Sheep and Lambs
Sheep Killing
Sheep Dressing
Sheep Casings
Casings from Calves and Yearlings

Chapter Four:—INEDIBLE BY-PRODUCTS

Inedible Tank House
Blood and Tankage Yields

Tankage Preparation
Digester Tankage
Tallow and Grease Refining
Manufacture of Glue
Bones, Horns and Hoofs
Handling Hog Hair
Catch Basins
Cost and Return on By-Products

Chapter Five:—MISCELLANEOUS

Sausage Manufacture
Meat Canning
Animal Glands and Their Uses
Packinghouse Chemistry
Packinghouse Refrigeration
Packinghouse Cost Accounting
Location of Packing Plants
Construction of Packing Plants

Chapter Six:—VEGETABLE OILS

Vegetable Oil Refining
Compound Manufacture
Winter Oil
Manufacture of Margarin
Hydrogenation of Oils and Fats

Part II is a **Statistical Section** in chart form, offering graphic comparisons of number and prices of meat animals, corn, meats and products; production, exports, imports and consumption. There are tables of statistics covering the operations of the industry, both United States and Canada, charts and tables of livestock and meat freight rates, and official definitions of both foreign and domestic traffic terms, with much other valuable statistical and reference data.

Part III is a **Trade Directory**, in which are listed—with data of corporation information, operations, capacity, equipment, brands, etc.—the meat packers of the United States, together with those of Canada, South America and other countries. The Directory Section includes also listing of wholesale meat dealers, sausage manufacturers, renderers, lard and vegetable oil refiners, margarin manufacturers, packinghouse and oil brokers, and livestock order buyers.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OLD COLONY BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The slaughter house of Frank Hiscox near Lisbon, O., was recently destroyed by fire.

The Continental Packing Corporation, Macon, Ga., has been incorporated recently.

The Louis Rosenthal Packing Co., Galveston, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$155,000.

The Hutchinson Tannery, Hutchinson, Kans., has been sold to a syndicate headed by Don D. Otto of Meade, Kans.

The White Provision Co., Atlanta, has opened a new branch house at 2 Wall street, Atlanta, to take care of its increasing business.

The Collins Cotton Oil Co., Houston, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 by Sier Collins, Wm. White and Norman G. Kitterell, Jr.

The Sun Packing Co., with a capital of \$1,000,000, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware. This company has had a very remarkable growth.

Klinck & Schaller, Buffalo, N. Y., have been incorporated with a capital of \$210,000 to carry on a cattle slaughtering business, by R. L. and A. C. Klinck, and J. C. Schaller.

The Alabama Packing Co., Birmingham, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 by A. Goldberg, president, I. Lepshutz, vice-president, and Jacob I. Goldberg, secretary.

The St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., will shortly erect a branch plant at Hamilton avenue and Torrence street, twelfth ward, at a cost of about \$100,000.

The new plant about to be erected by the Confederated Home Abattoirs Corporation at Altoona, Pa., has been designed by the Gorman-Brown Engineering Corporation, who are the supervising architects.

The David Horwitz Company, 205 North Peoria street, Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 and will deal in and manufacture packinghouse products. The incorporators are Louis Sollinger, Otto E. Pietsch, and David Horwitz.

The Colonial Meat Co. has been incorporated at Seattle, Wash., with a capital of \$24,000, by Max Jacobson, A. N. McDonald, and J. C. Calhoun and will open a wholesale and retail establishment at Fourth avenue and Pine street.

The Interstate Packing & Ice Co., which has recently purchased the plant of the J. J. McPherson Packing Co., will shortly begin to operate it. The plant has a value of \$200,000 and will have a packing capacity of 1,000 hogs, 50 cattle, and 100 calves per day. It is to be run on a co-operative plan by the stock raisers themselves. The plant will normally employ about 40 skilled men.

MEAT IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Imports of meats at New York in March, 1922, are reported as follows by countries of source:

CORNER BEEF, CANNED AND OTHER.—Belgium, 154 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 210 lbs.; total, 364 lbs.

FRESH BEEF AND VEAL.—England, 2,227 lbs.; Quebec, 250,920 lbs.; Uruguay, 10,000 lbs.; total, 263,147 lbs.

FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON.—Quebec, 137,506 lbs.; Argentina, 313,298 lbs.; New Zealand, 358,550 lbs.; total, 809,374 lbs.

FRESH PORK.—Quebec, 2,380 lbs.; total, 2,380 lbs.

BACON AND HAM.—France, 1,366 lbs.; Germany, 41,484 lbs.; Italy, 2,160 lbs.; Spain, 127 lbs.; England, 73 lbs.; Quebec, 15,600 lbs.; total, 68,810 lbs.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS.—France, 16,250 lbs.; Germany, 88,250 lbs.; Hong Kong, 8,870 lbs.; Italy, 880 lbs.; England, 34,018 lbs.; Argentina, 53,847 lbs.; Uruguay, 32,903 lbs.; Venezuela, 24 lbs.; Hungary, 276 lbs.; Australia, 275 lbs.; total, 235,593 lbs.

MEAT PACKING IN BRAZIL.

The principal meat packing state of Brazil is Sao Paulo, where there are several modern packing plants. Statistics of the U. S. Bureau of Markets show that in the three packinghouses which worked during 1919 and 1920 the following number of animals were slaughtered:

	Animals slaughtered		Dressed weight	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Head	Head	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cattle...	239,000	208,000	118,019,000	147,073,000
Hogs...	65,000	77,000	11,079,000	13,494,000
Sheep...	2,000	3,000	68,000	84,000

PORK PACKING IN IRELAND.

Ireland has a considerable bacon-curing industry, and is a good customer of American manufacturers of modern meat packing and curing equipment. She even comes to this country for her architectural and engineering advice in these matters, so as to have the very latest.

An indication of the extent of the Irish bacon-curing industry, in spite of the abnormal conditions existing there due to political disturbances, is given in the following figures of hog purchases by Irish bacon curers for a period of years:

12 months ending Feb.	Bought alive.	Bought dead.	Total.
*1914	831,603	417,268	1,248,871
1919	604,009	199,099	803,108
1920	647,437	215,366	862,803
1921	706,533	216,242	922,775
1922	815,027	236,334	1,051,361

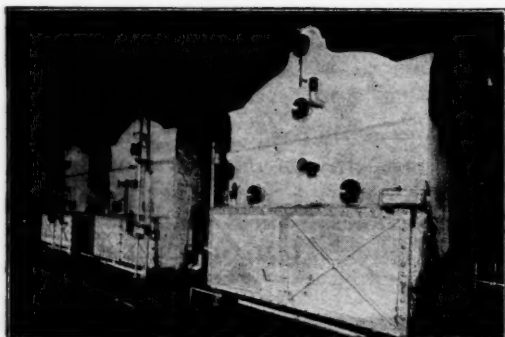
*Average for 1911-1914.

CUFF OFF FOR EUROPE.

James J. Cuff, director of plants for the Jacob Dold Packing Co., and a member of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers, sailed recently for a combined business and pleasure trip to Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Cuff. The Dold organization gave him a farewell dinner at Buffalo at which the inimitable "Jim" Crowne acted as toastmaster and gave the voyager a few necessary bits of advice for use on his trip. It is said that President J. C. Dold has commissioned Mr. Cuff to organize a 50-50 Club in Ireland. Whether this is to put down the insurrection there is not stated, but Cuff has a record as a peace-maker which might come in handy just at this time.

UNCLE AUGUST GOES ABROAD.

Herman Luer, Sr., and August Luer, Sr., of the Luer Packing and Ice Co., Alton, Ill., together with their wives, will sail Saturday, May 13th, on the steamship Rotterdam for a three or four months' tour of Europe. The first stop will be at Zellerfeld-in-Hartz, in the province of Hanover, Germany, where a brother 85 years old will be visited.



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this requirement will save unnecessary correspond-
ence.

Sustaining the Packer Act

The Federal Supreme Court has sus-
tained the constitutionality of the so-called
Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 in
the first action brought to test that statute.
Packers had nothing to do with the bring-
ing of that action, and the issues involved
were not packer issues. Nevertheless the
greater portion of the opinion is devoted
to a rehearsal of attacks made on the
packing industry in the past and to a dis-
cussion to some extent of those dead and
buried matters.

In explanation the court says it has
exhumed these remains "only to enable us
to consider and discuss the act whose
validity is here in question, in the light
of the environment in which Congress
passed it."

The issue itself was whether livestock
commission firms and traders were en-
gaged in interstate commerce while selling
and buying livestock at public stockyards.
As has been said, it was not a packer
question, but an interstate commerce ques-
tion. The court reviews many interstate
commerce cases, and rules that the trad-
ing mentioned is an act in interstate com-
merce, and that as such it comes under
the Packers and Stockyards Act, a portion
of which is devoted to regulation of public
stockyards.

Since the decision was handed down the
livestock commission interests have an-
nounced that, their doubts being satisfied,
they are ready to give the law hearty
support. Thus all is harmony, as it should
be. But it is disappointing to observe that
the unfounded accusations against the
packing industry, and the general misap-
prehension concerning it, have permeated
even to the Supreme Court of the United
States, and that an important constitution-
al decision has been colored by and made
the occasion for the rehearsing of unjust
charges.

Co-Operative Sales Agencies

Packers buying livestock through co-
operative selling agencies are confronted
with a situation which requires early at-
tention. This is the need for a proper
guaranty of title such as is obtained from
old line companies. The so-called stand-
ard or old-line commission firms repre-
senting livestock producers and shippers
have been required under a long line of
ruling court decisions to guarantee title
to the stock sold. This principle, how-
ever, has not been held to apply in the
case of co-operative agencies, where a
different relation between owner and seller
exists.

The practice of selling livestock through
co-operative or owners' commission con-
cerns is one that is growing. This is
especially true in recent months, when a
number of firms have been established at
many of the great markets. There has
been no charge that packers have not
patronized these concerns fairly, and the
producers admit that packers' patronage
has been all that could be reasonably
asked.

Several cases have arisen recently where
the matter of title guaranty has been
raised, and the suggestion has been made
that the co-operative selling agencies
should file with the proper authorities a
suitable bond guaranteeing title, the same
as is done by the old line companies at
established markets.

The livestock exchanges afford an ex-
cellent medium for the filing and accept-

ance of bonds by member concerns. The
co-operative commission firms, while not
members of the established exchanges,
could doubtless file a bond that is accept-
able to the Secretary of Agriculture, and
one which would amply protect pur-
chasers of livestock offered for sale by
them.

This is a question that should be given
careful consideration, to the end that no
transaction will cause avoidable losses to
the buyers, and thus seriously prejudice
the sale of stock through concerns of this
character. The organization fostered by
the American Farm Bureau Federation
could well afford to recognize this prob-
lem, and instruct its committee to work
out a solution.

Go After Business Now!

There is a tone of healthy optimism
shown now in all reviews of April business
conditions that is in line with the opinion
expressed by THE NATIONAL PROVI-
SIONER during past months as to future
business trends. While there were some
unfavorable factors, on the whole the basic
condition of business makes a better
showing at the beginning of May than for
many months. We are distinctly on the
up-grade.

Now is the time when the work of the
past two years or so is going to tell in re-
sults. Far-sighted executives have been
spending more effort in the past two years
planning new products, developing new
markets, and making extensions and im-
provements in plants, on paper. In the
packing industry, notwithstanding the un-
fortunate business conditions affecting the
industry especially in the last year or so,
progressive packers pursued an unvarying
program of developing their organizations,
standardizing and improving their methods
and continually striving for economies in
manufacture and distribution. As a re-
sult, their product is of a high grade, ex-
penses have been materially reduced and
the employees of these companies are tak-
ing a keener interest in the affairs of the
concerns.

Having this sound foundation work done,
these executives may now proceed to
"cash in." There are millions of dollars
of deferred business waiting for action.
With the trend of conditions upward, now
is the time to act. It is the time to in-
crease advertising and intensify all the
different kinds of sales efforts. Every
authority agrees that there will be plenty
of business for the man who goes after it.
An aggressive program for any packer now
—or anyone who does business in this
field—should insure his position and make
him a leader in his industry.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises F. J. Gardner, chairman, Swift & Company; Myrick D. Harding, Armour & Company; W. B. Farria, Morris & Company; S. C. Frasee, Wilson & Company; John Robertson, Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, Allied Packers, Inc., and James E. Gallagher, Guggenheim Bros., all of Chicago; Geo. M. Foster, John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, Jacob Doid Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

HARD FATS FOR SAUSAGE.

A sausage manufacturer in the Middle West has asked the following question:
Editor, The National Provisioner:

We are unable to procure a sufficient supply of hard fats for the manufacture of salami and we are obliged to use soft fats at times. Then we face the difficulty of being unable to cut these fats into uniform pieces. Please advise us if there is any machine or any process of which we can avail ourselves in this matter. From observation, a rocker for a place of our size is entirely too noisy and too clumsy to handle.

The Committee on Packinghouse Practice replying on this subject says:

We are of the opinion that any good quality of cutting fat is suitable for this purpose. It is, however, essential that the fat be chilled before it is cut up into cubes. If properly chilled there should be no trouble in cutting the fat by hand into cubes of the desired size.

Further information on this subject will be given by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in a later issue.

MAKING PARAFINED BOLOGNA.

A Middle West packer has asked the following question:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

We would appreciate very much your giving us a full and detailed recipe for the manufacture of parafined bologna. How should one apply the paraffine? What temperature should the paraffine be when applied? What should be the temperature of the sausage ingredients used, etc.?

To this inquiry the Committee on Packinghouse Practice replies as follows:

If bologna or any other kind of sausage

Results

A small packer who recently asked THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER a question which was answered through this page, both by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice and by other authorities writing for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, expresses his appreciation in the following letter:

We wish to thank you for the efforts you made some time ago in regard to what we thought was causing a creosote odor in our bacon. We received with interest your replies and have done as instructed. We have had no further complaint. We appreciate your interest in the matter and thank you for your kindness.

is to be parafined, it must be stuffed in cloth bags. After the sausage is cooked it should be left hanging until perfectly dry, then dipped in the paraffine, which should be heated to about 220 deg. F.

The temperature of the sausage ingredients used should be the same as for any other sausage made.

In regard to the meat and spice formula, we think this should be the same as for regular bologna in casings. The only difference is that less water should be used when put up in cloth bags and parafined.

HARDENING PEANUT-FED HOGS.

Co-operative soft-pork experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations of Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina during the last three years have shown conclusively, according to reports of the department, that when hogs, starting at a weight of approximately 100 pounds, are fed on peanuts in the dry lot or grazed in the field for a period of 60 days or more, a soft carcass is produced, and that it is impossible to produce a hard carcass by feeding corn and tankage or corn and cottonseed meal to these soft hogs for a subsequent period of 60 days or less.

While the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry officials and representatives of various experiment stations agreed upon this conclusion at a meeting recently held at Chattanooga, Tenn., it was not intended to discourage in any way the feeding of peanuts to hogs in those sections of the

South that are well adapted to the production of this crop. The experimental data compiled by the southern stations indicate very clearly that peanuts are one of the most economical feeds known for hogs, and that they can be fed with profit in many parts of the South, even though soft hogs are discriminated against on the market.

Many farmers in the South have the idea that soft hogs can be hardened by 30 days of feeding on corn and tankage. But, according to the department, it has not been shown that this can be done in twice that time.

Next fall the department will start feeding tests to last 90 and even 120 days in an effort to determine just how long it takes to firm a soft hog carcass. It is an important problem, as the firmness of the carcass has a very noticeable effect on use that packers can make of the hogs and the price they can afford to pay for them.

PRACTICAL TANNING DISCUSSED.

The need for a handbook of modern practice and processes as applied in the manufacture of leather and allied products has been filled by the recent excellently written and illustrated book entitled "Practical Tanning," by Allen Rogers, Ph. D., who is in charge of industrial chemistry and leather courses at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Being intended primarily for those interested in the actual production of leather, the book deals with the subject from the practical rather than the theoretical standpoint. The aim of the author is to give instructions among which the tanner would find suggestions which would enable him to improve his product, or assist him in producing new varieties of leather. Where it has been found necessary to discuss the underlying scientific principles they are stated in as simple a manner as possible.

In addition to the common, standard methods of tanning, a number of unusual processes are given, and also descriptions of some of the more recent products which have been introduced as a substitute for the ordinary materials employed in leather manufacture.

The chapter headings show the range of subjects taken up, as follows: Hides and skins; soaking; depilation; de-liming, drenching, bating, puering and pickling; raw hides, oil and alum tannage; chrome tannage; iron tannage; vegetable-tanned light leathers; vegetable-tanned sole leathers; belting leather, strap, wetting, bag, case, automobile, and harness leather; patent leather; dyeing leather; fat-liquoring; finishing leathers; woolskins and fur; vegetable tanning materials; synthetic tanning materials; unusual tanning processes; artificial leather, dope splits and pyroloxin finishes; analytical methods; and disposal of tannery waste.

(Practical Tanning, By Allen Rogers, Ph. D., in charge of industrial chemistry and leather courses at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. 687 pp. Henry Carey Baird & Co., Inc., New York, 1922. Price \$10.)

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces.
pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Hogs at New High Levels—Movement Moderate—Product Rather Irregular—Distribution Fair—Stocks Not Pressing.

The hog product market during the past week has been a little irregular with, however, not a wide range of prices. There has been a fairly strong undertone, and this has been reflected in the action of the hog market and the rather quick reaction from the declines in the product market.

There does not appear to be any particular change in the general situation. Hogs, after several weeks of comparative steadiness, about \$1 under the high point of the season, rallied to within about 50c of the high point, and the movement is not being stimulated very materially by this advance. The receipts at the six leading points for the past week were 424,000 hogs, against 432,000 last year. There was a decrease in the movement of sheep of about 50,000, but a small increase in the movement of cattle.

A good deal of attention has been directed to the figures of the provisions stocks at the principal points, and what they mean in the way of supplies to meet the usual summer demand.

The stocks at the principal points for May 1 showed in meats only two-thirds of last year's total, with the present stocks 212,000,000 lbs., against 318,000,000 lbs. last year of all meats. The stock of lard was 57,000,000 lbs., against 89,000,000 lbs. a year ago. In lard, however, there was a gain for the month of 14,000,000 lbs., against a decrease in meat stocks of 4,000,000 lbs.

The developments in the stocks emphasize the fact that the hog movement is not as yet large enough to meet the export and domestic distribution in the shape of meats, although it apparently is large enough to meet the present requirements in the way of lard and fat demand, and the export movement in lard. This export movement has been very good until the past week, when the actual shipments decreased to 6,700,000 lbs., compared with 11,100,000 lbs. the previous week, and 7,800,000 lbs. the same week last year. Exports of meats were 8,600,000 lbs., against 11,500,000 lbs. the previous week, and 11,100,000 lbs. last year.

Discuss Livestock Figures.

Some interest was shown in the study in this week's publication of the Department of Agriculture in the changes in livestock supply on the farms, and question was raised as to the possible accuracy of the deduction. In cattle, there has been an apparent increase of 3.39% in supplies on the farm compared with January 1st, and in swine a decrease of 47%, against a decrease of 3.47% last year. The comparison as compiled by the Bureau of Markets follows:

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Cattle—	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
On farms, Jan. 1.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Births.....	14.34	12.04	11.83	12.91
Brought on farms.....	8.41	7.27	6.16	6.37
Increase.....	22.75	19.31	17.99	19.28
Moved off farms.....	15.86	14.94	12.43	12.28
Farm slaughter.....	1.84	1.43	1.55	1.67
Farm deaths.....	2.51	2.64	1.63	1.94
Decrease.....	20.21	19.01	15.61	15.89
Remaining, Apr. 1.....	102.54	100.30	102.38	103.39
Swine—				
Births.....	38.94	35.95	37.91	41.76
Brought on farms.....	11.80	9.16	9.50	9.68
Increase.....	50.74	45.11	47.86	51.44
Moved off farms.....	37.59	30.24	31.89	31.35
Farm slaughter.....	12.01	11.74	12.23	10.98
Farm deaths.....	5.45	8.09	7.21	9.63
Decrease.....	55.05	50.07	51.33	51.91
Remaining, Apr. 1.....	95.69	95.04	96.53	99.53

In view of the extraordinary corrections which the Department has had to make in its livestock figures for the past few years, to bring them to the basis of the Census, it may be possible that the percentages do not represent the actual situation in the general livestock position of cattle and swine.

Spread Between Hogs and Corn.

Feeding costs continue to attract a great deal of attention. The price of hogs keeps up and the price of corn fails to advance in keeping. The corn price, however, compared with the low point of the season, is about 15c a bushel higher, while the price of hogs is about \$4 per hundred higher than the low point of the season of late last fall. The spread between the feed costs, on the basis of corn, and the price of hogs is wider now than at about any time this year, or for a number of years. Hog receipts are apparently not enough to supply the demand for product, while the corn movement has been, and has recently shown an increase.

The prices which have been prevailing for the past few months do not seem to have materially affected the flow of the export movement. There is a fairly steady demand for product, and the advance in foreign exchanges from the low point of last fall has had a very material influence on the buying power of the country. The recent reaction in Continental exchange has been somewhat disconcerting, but apparently has not been sufficient to be a material influence, as the principal declines were in the countries where buying of American meats has been the least important.

Pork.—The eastern market was firm with supplies rather light, while in the west the market was dull and steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$26.50@27, family \$27@29, and short clears \$22@25. At Chicago mess pork was quoted at \$23.

Lard.—Domestic and export demand has been rather slow. The domestic trade is spasmodic, but the undertone in cash lard is very steady. At New York prime western was quoted at 12.10@12.20, middle western 11.70@11.80, New York City 11½@11¾ nominal, refined to the continent 13¼c, South American 13½c, and Brazil kegs 14½c. Compound at New York was 13@13½c, according to brand. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at May price, loose lard 70c under May, with leaf lard 10@10¼c.

Beef.—The market was dull and steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$13.50@14.50, packet \$13@14, family \$16@17, and extra India mess \$24@26.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS

LARD EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Exports of lard from New York from May 1 to May 9, 1922, according to unofficial reports were 9,277,000 lbs.; tallow, 482,000 lbs.; greases, 837,200 lbs. and stearine 237,000 lbs.

MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Exports of meats and meat products from the port of New York for the month of March, 1922, according to countries of destination were as follows:

FRESH BEEF.—Belgium, 2,200 lbs.; Germany, 800 lbs.; Honduras, 615 lbs.; Mexico, 4,946 lbs.; Bermuda, 126,745 lbs.; Jamaica, 767 lbs.; other British West Indies, 4,443 lbs.; Cuba, 9,903 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 400 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; total, 152,819 lbs.

FRESH VEAL.—Panama, 7,737 lbs.; Mexico, 3,697 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,643 lbs.; other British West Indies, 520 lbs.; Cuba, 375 lbs.; Haiti, 159 lbs.; total, 14,131 lbs.

PICKLED BEEF AND VEAL.—Belgium, 600 lbs.; Denmark, 15,000 lbs.; France, 7,220 lbs.; Germany, 46,600 lbs.; Gibraltar, 3,800 lbs.; Netherlands, 11,000 lbs.; Norway, 101,000 lbs.; Portugal, 5,600 lbs.; Russian Europe, 75,000 lbs.; Sweden, 10,600 lbs.; England, 218,511 lbs.; Scotland, 173,484 lbs.; British Honduras, 2,200 lbs.; Costa Rica, 11,180 lbs.; Panama, 31,500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 293,454 lbs.; Bermuda, 18,836 lbs.; Jamaica, 103,800 lbs.; Trinidad, 321,900 lbs.; other British West Indies, 66,940 lbs.; Cuba, 4,488 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 3,200 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 17,683 lbs.; French West Indies, 60,500 lbs.; Haiti, 65,625 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 5,100 lbs.; Chile, 7,000 lbs.; Colombia, 2,800 lbs.; British Guiana, 144,500 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 201,260 lbs.; Venezuela, 900 lbs.; British West Africa, 24,200 lbs.; British South Africa, 8,050 lbs.; British East Africa, 32,000 lbs.; Liberia, 1,300 lbs.; total, 2,276,565 lbs.

FRESH PORK CARCASSES.—England, 6,032 lbs.; Panama, 4,689 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,046 lbs.; other British West Indies, 1,200 lbs.; Cuba, 271 lbs.; Haiti, 1,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; total, 19,259 lbs.

LOINS.—Germany, 21,861 lbs.; Panama, 26,797 lbs.; Mexico, 3,656 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,098 lbs.; other British West Indies, 427 lbs.; Cuba, 2,550 lbs.; total, 62,389 lbs.

CURED HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Belgium, 675,855 lbs.; France, 26,787 lbs.; Germany, 36,408 lbs.; Latvia, 401 lbs.; Malta, 106 lbs.; Netherlands, 15,106 lbs.; Norway, 120,800 lbs.; Portugal, 75 lbs.; Russian Europe, 1,316 lbs.; Spain, 6,502 lbs.; England, 11,030,050 lbs.; Scotland, 2,343,391 lbs.; Ireland, 85,740 lbs.; Costa Rica, 3,198 lbs.; Guatemala, 205 lbs.; Nicaragua, 175 lbs.; Panama, 15,429 lbs.; Mexico, 17,450 lbs.; Newfoundland, 38,811 lbs.; Bermuda, 32,342 lbs.; Barbados, 1,093 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,563 lbs.; Trinidad, 6,487 lbs.; other British West Indies, 4,635 lbs.; Cuba, 311,210 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 25,589 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,163 lbs.; French West Indies, 8,642 lbs.; Haiti, 6,431 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 7,223 lbs.; Brazil, 502 lbs.; Colombia, 6,913 lbs.; British Guiana, 8,586 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 11,224 lbs.; Peru, 505 lbs.; Venezuela, 20,198 lbs.; British Indies, 420 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 13 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 2,536 lbs.; British West Africa, 250 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,570 lbs.; Canary Islands, 237 lbs.; Liberia, 435 lbs.; total, 14,881,572 lbs.

BACON.—Australia, 26,695 lbs.; Belgium, 830,144 lbs.; Denmark, 137,143 lbs.; Finland, 25,247 lbs.; France, 80,236 lbs.; Germany, 3,660,036 lbs.; Gibraltar, 47,891 lbs.; Italy, 176,541 lbs.; Latvia, 2,494 lbs.; Malta, 100 lbs.; Netherlands, 661,508 lbs.; Norway, 393,583 lbs.; Portugal, 395 lbs.; Russian Europe, 17,191 lbs.; Spain, 84 lbs.; Sweden, 354,806 lbs.; England, 14,278,073 lbs.; Scotland, 129,174 lbs.; Ireland, 368,344 lbs.; Costa Rica, 7 lbs.; Nicaragua, 15 lbs.; Panama, 2,194 lbs.; Mexico, 10,793 lbs.; Newfoundland, 6,140 lbs.; Bermuda, 15,823 lbs.; Barbados, 200 lbs.; Jamaica, 13,791 lbs.; Trinidad, 200 lbs.; other British West Indies, 6,726 lbs.; Cuba, 636,687 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 6,070 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 416 lbs.; Haiti, 1,300 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 1,810 lbs.; Colombia, 3,706 lbs.; British Guiana, 308 lbs.; Peru, 308 lbs.; Venezuela, 697 lbs.; British India, 315 lbs.; Japan, 514 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 1,046 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,171 lbs.; Canary Islands, 14,562 lbs.; Algeria, 5,469



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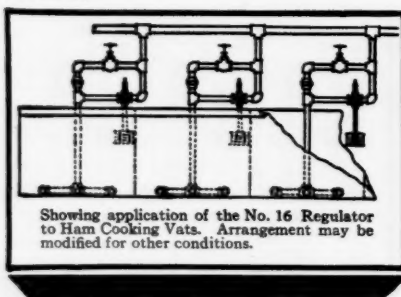
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lbs.; Liberia, 105 lbs.; Morocco, 101,225 lbs.; total, 22,022,326 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Belgium, 35,159 lbs.; Denmark, 7,500 lbs.; France, 2,700 lbs.; Germany, 92,097 lbs.; Gibraltar, 400 lbs.; Italy, 26,254 lbs.; Netherlands, 300 lbs.; Norway, 103,191 lbs.; England, 510,805 lbs.; Scotland, 80,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,000 lbs.; Guatemala, 545 lbs.; Panama, 30,200 lbs.; Mexico, 1,194 lbs.; Newfoundland, 77,800 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,764 lbs.; Barbados, 36,600 lbs.; Jamaica, 27,500 lbs.; Trinidad, 218,900 lbs.; other British West Indies, 72,742 lbs.; Cuba, 23,685 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 32,798 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 8,350 lbs.; French West Indies, 26,700 lbs.; Haiti, 123,100 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 9,650 lbs.; Colombia, 350 lbs.; British Guiana, 46,600 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 7,400 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,500 lbs.; British South Africa, 4,000 lbs.; Canary Islands, 1,120 lbs.; Liberia, 3,501 lbs.; total, 1,626,105 lbs.

MUTTON AND LAMB.—Panama, 19,737 lbs.; Mexico, 2,126 lbs.; Bermuda, 13,249 lbs.; Jamaica, 116 lbs.; other British West Indies, 859 lbs.; Cuba, 6,100 lbs.; Haiti, 78 lbs.; total, 42,265 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Belgium, 99,936 lbs.; France, 144,250 lbs.; Gibraltar, 3,230 lbs.; Norway, 10 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 200 lbs.; Ukraine, 1,690 lbs.; England, 1,400 lbs.; Scotland, 1,680 lbs.; Guatemala, 50 lbs.; Panama, 60 lbs.; Mexico, 1,729 lbs.; Newfoundland, 3,039 lbs.; Bermuda, 6,716 lbs.; Jamaica, 390 lbs.; Trinidad, 200 lbs.; other British West Indies, 1,173 lbs.; Cuba, 19,632 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 12,764 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,412 lbs.; French West Indies, 800 lbs.; Haiti, 1,824 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 1,550 lbs.; Colombia, 100 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 250 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,004 lbs.; Japan, 1,529 lbs.; Australia, 1,120 lbs.; British South Africa, 840 lbs.; Morocco, 3,725 lbs.; Portuguese East Africa, 210 lbs.; total, 323,513 lbs.

CANNED BEEF.—France, 90 lbs.; Portugal, 36 lbs.; Ukraine, 5,856 lbs.; England, 62,886 lbs.; Scotland, 19,656 lbs.; Costa Rica, 180 lbs.; Guatemala, 180 lbs.; Honduras, 1,500 lbs.; Panama, 1,428 lbs.; Mexico, 5,670 lbs.; Newfoundland, 3,624 lbs.; Bermuda, 12,629 lbs.; Barbados, 2,314 lbs.; Jamaica, 312 lbs.; Trinidad, 311 lbs.; other British West Indies, 13,205 lbs.; Cuba, 180 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 1,873 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 7,757 lbs.; French West Indies, 474 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 495 lbs.; Colombia, 2,727 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,492 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 116 lbs.; Peru, 233 lbs.; Venezuela, 308 lbs.; British India,

571 lbs.; Java, 6,300 lbs.; other Dutch East Indies, 3,005 lbs.; Hong Kong, 65 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,584 lbs.; Egypt, 112 lbs.; Liberia, 64 lbs.; total, 159,633 lbs.

PORK.—France, 7,000 lbs.; England, 99,954 lbs.; Mexico, 198 lbs.; Bermuda, 210 lbs.; other British West Indies, 290 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 213 lbs.; Argentina, 2,883 lbs.; British Guiana, 45 lbs.; Venezuela, 360 lbs.; British India, 210 lbs.; British South Africa, 45 lbs.; total, 111,413 lbs.

MUTTON.—England, 720 lbs.; Scotland, 720 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,442 lbs.; other British West Indies, 108 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 52 lbs.; Colombia, 160 lbs.; Venezuela, 92 lbs.; total, 3,294 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Belgium, 149,016 lbs.; Denmark, 49,046 lbs.; Finland, 1,600 lbs.; Germany, 1,377,441 lbs.; Greece, 136,065 lbs.; (Continued on page 47.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending May 6, 1922, with comparisons:

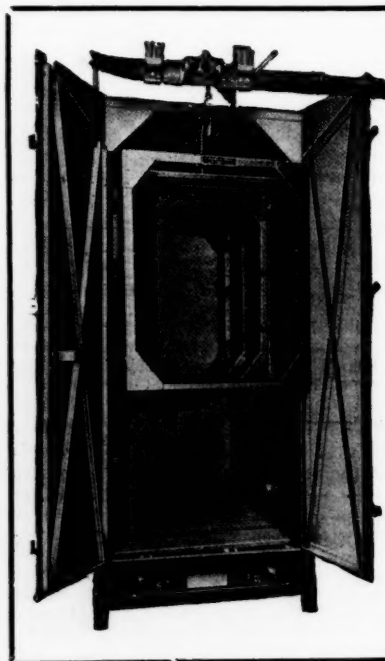
PORK, BBLs.			
	Week ended May 6, 1922.	Week ended May 7, 1921.	From Nov. 1, 1921, to May 6, 1922.
United Kingdom....	80	.....	3,416
Continent .....	.....	.....	3,908
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	.....	.....	1,037
West Indies .....	.....	.....	5,738
B. N. A. Colonies.....	.....	.....	430
Other countries.....	.....	.....	535
Total	80	.....	15,060
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom....	4,238,000	3,839,500	204,280,000
Continent	1,202,000	823,500	46,383,000
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	.....	.....	1,008,321
West Indies .....	.....	.....	6,416,693
B. N. A. Colonies.....	.....	.....	61,800
Other countries.....	.....	.....	655,153
Total	5,440,000	4,663,000	258,804,987
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom....	3,006,375	4,849,540	145,100,626
Continent	1,919,860	4,884,788	158,750,594
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	.....	.....	1,067,070
West Indies .....	.....	.....	10,156,024
B. N. A. Colonies.....	.....	.....	129,000
Other countries.....	.....	.....	523,600
Total	5,016,235	9,734,328	315,716,914
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	80	5,056,000	4,556,235
Boston .....	.....	384,000	324,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	98,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	38,000
Total, week	80	5,440,000	5,016,235
Previous week	451	12,307,500	10,095,400
Two weeks ago.....	550	5,957,000	8,482,761
Cor. week, 1921.....	.....	4,663,000	9,734,328
Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1921, to May 6, 1922.			
Pork	3,012,000	6,153,000	3,141,000
Bacon and hams.....	258,804,987	291,304,894	32,499,927
Lard	315,716,914	426,569,530	110,852,616

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market for tallow has been exceedingly quiet the past week, and no transactions of importance were noted. Generally the market was nominal with the undertone rather steadier. Soap interests have been absorbing other oils, which have stiffened in price slightly, and any further advance in these oils is expected to turn the soap-makers' attention again to tallows, which are generally considered as being cheap. At Liverpool choice Australian tallow advanced sixpence during the week to 39s 6d, while good mixed Australian was unchanged at 37 shillings. At the London auction the number of casks offered was 690 and the number sold was 167.

At New York prime city tallow was quoted at 5½¢ nominal, special loose 6½¢ nominal, extra 6¼¢ nominal, and edible 7¼¢ nominal. At Chicago trade was moderately active, with prices steady, with packers' No. 1 at 6¼¢@6½¢, packers' prime 6¾¢@7¢, and edible 7@7¼¢.

OLEO STEARINE—The volume of trade was rather light, although some further sales were reported at 8¼¢ New York. The undertone appears quite steady, but the demand is not sufficient to improve the price levels. At New York oleo was quoted at 8¼¢, while at Chicago oleo was 8¼¢@8½¢. Lard stearine at New York was 14¢ nominal, and at Chicago 12½¢@13¢.

OLEO OIL—The market was dull and steady with extra at New York 10¼¢@10½¢, with Chicago 9½¢@9¾¢.

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LARD OIL—The market was quiet, consumers holding off on account of the irregularity in pure lard. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.10 per gallon, extra winter 92c, extra at 85c, extra No. 1 at 75¢@77c, No. 1 at 72c, and No. 2, 70c.

NEATSFOT OIL—While demand was quiet, offerings were small and the market firmer. Pure was quoted at \$1.38@1.40 per gallon, extra No. 1 at 75¢@77c, No. 1 at 71¢@72c, and cold pressed at \$1.82.

GREASES—The market has been moderately active and about steady with sentiment more mixed. Reports were current of a round lot of garbage grease selling for export for 4½¢ per lb. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 5½¢@5½¢, brown at 5@5½¢, and white at 7½¢@8c. At Chicago brown and house were quoted at 5@5½¢, yellow 5½¢@5½¢, and choice white at 7¼¢@7½¢.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 10.—Quotations in green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8-10 lbs. avg., 25½¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 25¼¢; 12-14 lbs. avg., 25c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 25c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 25c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 25c. Sweet pickled, 8-10 lbs. avg., 25¼¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 25c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 25c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 24½¢; 16-18 lbs. avg., 24½¢; 18-20 lbs. avg., 24½¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14-16 lbs. avg., 26½¢; 16-18 lbs. avg., 26¼¢; 18-20 lbs. avg., 26c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 25½¢; 22-24 lbs. avg., 24½¢. Sweet pickled, 14-16 lbs. avg., 25½¢; 16-18 lbs. avg., 25¼¢; 18-20 lbs. avg., 25c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 24½¢; 22-24 lbs. avg., 23½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4-6 lbs. avg., 13¼¢; 6-8 lbs. avg., 12¼¢; 8-10 lbs. avg.,

11¼¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 11½¢. Sweet pickled, 4-6 lbs. avg., 13c; 6-8 lbs. avg., 12c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 11½¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 11¼¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6-8 lbs. avg., 22½¢; 8-10 lbs. avg., 19½¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 17c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 15c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 14c. Sweet pickled, 6-8 lbs. avg., 19c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 17½¢; 10-12 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 12-14 lbs. avg., 14½¢; 14-16 lbs. avg., 13½¢.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, May 10, 1922.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 28c; green hams,

8-10 lbs., 27c; 10-12 lbs., 26c; 12-14 lbs., 25c; green clear bellies, 8-10 lbs., 18c; 10-12 lbs., 17½¢; 12-14 lbs., 16c; green rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 15½¢; 8-10 lbs., 16c; 10-12 lbs., 16c; 12-14 lbs., 15c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 16c; 12-14 lbs., 15c; sweet pickled hams, 8-10 lbs., 26c; 10-12 lbs., 26c; 12-14 lbs., 25½¢; dressed hogs, 16½¢; city steam lard, 11¼¢; compound, 13c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8-10 lbs., 25c; 10-12 lbs., 24c; 12-14 lbs., 23c; 14-16 lbs., 22c; skinned shoulders, 16c; boneless butts, 23c; Boston butts, 18c; lean trimmings, 17c; regular trimmings, 8c; spareribs, 12c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 5c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 15c; pig tails, 11c.

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, May 10, 1922.

There has been no trading in blood this week as for some time.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground	\$3.00@3.25
Crushed and unground	2.50@2.75
Ground concentrated tankage	2.75@3.00
Unground	2.25@2.50

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

The market in digester hog tankage materials has been dead for there has been very little trading. One lot of high grade sold recently at \$2.75 and 10 Chicago.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground, 11½ to 12% ammonia	\$2.90@3.15
Unground, 10 to 11% ammonia	2.50@2.75
Unground, 7 to 9% ammonia	2.50@2.75

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

Fertilizer tankage has been very quiet during the last week, although there was some interest shown in futures. Even here there were many different views held.

	Unit ammonia.
High grade, ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.30@2.50
Lower grade, unground, 6-9% ammonia	2.00@2.15
High grade, unground	2.00@2.20
Medium grade, unground	1.75@1.90
Low grade and country rend., unground	1.50@1.65
Bone tankage, unground	1.50@1.75
Hoof meal	2.10@2.25
Liquid stick	1.75@2.00
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.00@1.25
Garbage, tankage, ground	.75@1.00

Bone Meals.

Production has been very light and the demand also. In consequence there is nothing new to record in the market.

	Per ton.
Raw, bone meal	\$28.00@30.00
Steamed, ground	22.00@24.00
Steamed, unground	14.00@16.00
Grinding hoots, pig toes, waste bones, dry	20.00@22.00

Cracklings.

The market on cracklings is easier. Pork cracklings sold at \$60.00 Chicago.

	Per ton.
Pork, according to grease and quality	\$80.00@70.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	40.00@50.00

Gelatin and Gelatine Stocks.

Jaws, skulls and knuckles show some demand at firm prices. For everything else there has been a very light demand.

	Per ton.
Calf stock	\$35.00@40.00
Edible pig skin strips	55.00@60.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	45.00@50.00
Horn piths	25.00@30.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	28.00@30.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	20.00@23.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	22.00@24.00
Sinews, pizzles and hide trimmings	18.00@20.00
Sheep trimmings	10.00@12.00

Horns, Hoofs and Mfg. Bones.

While for the most part these have been very quiet, horns have been more active at the same quotations as last week.

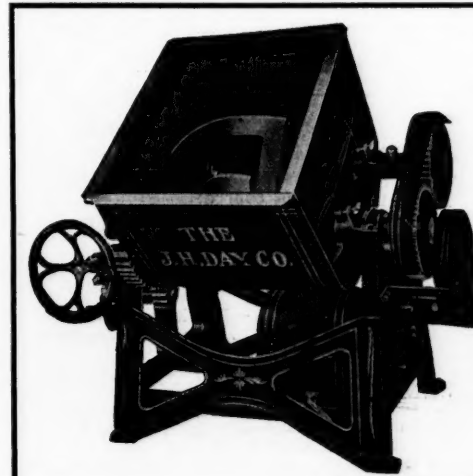
	Per ton.
No. 1 horns	\$235.00@255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00@215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00@150.00
Culls	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, black and stripped	22.00@24.00
Hoofs, white	40.00@45.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, lights	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies	55.00@60.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights	45.00@50.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, lights	45.00@50.00

Hog Hair.

Hog hair continues quiet and there has been no change in the quotations.

Pig Skin Strips.

No change is recorded of note in this market, with the exception that buyers' ideas are a little stronger for edible, being now 3½ to 4½ cents per pound.



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CINCINNATI, OHIO

Production, Consumption and Stocks of Fats and Oils

Production of fats and oils, exclusive of refined oils and derivatives, during the three-month period ended March 31, 1922, as compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, was as follows: Vegetable oils, 487,795,890 pounds; fish oils, 1,939,856 pounds; animal fats, 530,176,282 pounds; and grease, 98,822,785 pounds; a total of 1,118,734,813 pounds.

Of the several kinds of oils and fats covered by the inquiry the greatest production, 427,744,422 pounds, appears for edible and neutral lard. Next in order are cottonseed oil with 263,993,020 pounds; linseed oil with 124,940,934 pounds; tallow with 100,029,934 pounds; and coconut oil with 53,404,283 pounds.

The production of refined oil during the three-month period was as follows: Cottonseed, 278,931,165 pounds; coconut, 35,602,927 pounds; peanut, 10,327,815 pounds; soybean, 18,900 pounds; and corn, 24,521,644 pounds.

The data for the production, consumption, imports, exports and stocks of fats and oils and for the raw materials used in the production of vegetable oils for the three-month period ending March 31, 1922, appear in the following statements:

VEGETABLE OILS.

	Production, Pounds.	Consumption, Pounds.	Stocks held March 31, 1922, Pounds.
Cottonseed, crude...	263,993,020	301,787,725	55,117,444
Cottonseed, refined...	278,931,165	190,427,821	299,877,299
Peanut, virgin and crude...	11,074,927	11,552,068	6,698,859
Peanut, refined...	10,327,815	10,993,034	8,139,114
Coconut, or copra, crude...	53,404,283	70,447,536	112,014,528
Coconut, or copra, refined...	35,002,927	33,333,371	22,685,211
Corn, crude...	26,983,025	28,004,056	7,546,373
Corn, refined...	24,521,644	8,496,778	10,338,413
Soybean, crude...	4,341,811	3,977,610	3,977,610
Soybean, refined...	18,900	1,369,840	1,417,921
Olive, virgin and crude...	548,835	844,642	8,080,348
Olive, refined...		153,953	463,838
Sulphur oil, or olive foots...		4,490,764	1,761,046
Palm-kernel, crude...		525,338	243,473
Palm-kernel, refined...	323,573	96,582	389,614
Rape seed...		2,247,553	1,560,351
Linseed...	124,940,934	74,396,142	155,252,331
Chinese tung...		12,835,151	13,442,024
Castor...	6,390,850	2,466,002	2,849,404
Palm...		6,528,594	5,725,813
Chinese vegetable tallow...		989,256	1,288,726
All other...	259,416	935,836	1,248,378

FISH OILS.

Cod and cod-liver...	116,500	3,324,546	4,028,165
Menaden...	31,080	7,596,284	14,263,929
Whale...	360,745	3,449,265	6,356,563
Herring, including sardine...	827,133	1,377,186	1,819,567
Sperm...	40,975	558,431	5,005,367
All other (including Marine animal)...	563,423	81,729	1,263,027

ANIMAL FATS.

Lard, neutral...	11,717,011	7,847,068	4,443,524
Lard, other edible...	416,026,811	10,438,416	74,761,845
Tallow, edible...	10,686,556	5,906,829	4,778,464
Tallow, inedible...	89,343,378	118,508,719	91,795,834
Neatsfoot oil...	2,401,926	1,918,810	1,688,494

GREASES.

White...	22,552,774	13,672,144	11,054,554
Yellow...	13,106,802	13,932,777	10,906,552
Brown...	10,668,281	8,807,075	13,849,204
Bone...	6,242,515	550,535	3,468,534
Tankage...	23,843,352	414,143	6,549,278
Garbage or house...	14,882,253	19,770,626	14,713,987
Wool...	1,104,725	472,844	1,255,405
Recovered or degreas...	3,164,130	2,449,558	3,222,290
All other...	3,257,930	1,164,160	3,171,550

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Acidulated soap stk.	7,085,443	8,388,363	8,739,853
Cottonseed foots...	32,518,453	28,285,189	24,745,726
Cottonseed foots (distilled)...	9,789,763	3,331,213	10,069,733
Other vegetable foots (distilled)...	379,043	79,454	115,654
Fatty acids...	15,299,981	17,230,746	5,326,235
Fatty acids (distilled)...	15,584,562	14,016,778	3,104,140
Glycerine, crude, 80 per cent basis...	21,503,961	19,629,672	8,721,008
Glycerine, dynamite...	10,123,008	5,979,673	9,618,472
Glycerine, chemical, pure...	10,000,143	992,757	3,907,462
Lard compounds and other lard substitutes...	187,636,150	76,647	17,586,633
Hydrogenated oil...	64,484,621	47,470,990	30,828,043
Lard oil, edible...	5,875,016	2,736,707	4,100,295
Oleo oil, edible...	40,844,325	11,441,230	17,418,845
Red oil...	11,868,842	6,110,318	5,644,404

Stearic acid...	6,554,900	1,707,420	5,733,374
Animal stearin, edible...	18,965,019	11,842,251	8,091,403
Animal stearin, inedible...	6,555,179	5,150,541	4,232,386
Tallow oil...	2,673,913	8,085,251	4,351,232
Vegetable stearin...	3,477,006	4,078,870	3,615,918
Miscellaneous soap stock...	3,453,946	4,953,103	1,463,873

RAW MATERIALS USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Kind.	Consumed Jan. 1 to March 31.	On hand March 31.
Cottonseed...	839,907	107,058
Peanuts (hulled)...	3,492	463
Peanuts in the hull...	16,307	5,989
Copra...	40,844	15,299
Cocoanuts and skins...	934	143
Corn germ...	39,464	343
Flaxseed...	187,968	27,806
Castor...	7,575	3,090
Mustard seed...	484	1,288
Olive...	1,876	104
Other kinds...	948	

Imports and exports of fats and oils for the quarter ending May 31, 1922, are as follows:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN FATS AND OILS.

	Pounds.
Glycerine (crude)...	96,177
Sulphur oil or olive foots...	3,746,175
Greases and oils not elsewhere specified...	6,843,589
Tallow...	42,214
Cod and cod-liver oils...	2,121,712
All other animal oils...	736,230
Chinese-nut oil...	13,089,052
Coconut oil...	79,625,064
Linseed oil...	45,677,227
Olive oil (denatured)...	2,642,700
Olive oil (edible)...	10,790,925
Palm oil...	17,987,791
Palm kernel...	612,036
Peanut oil...	440,985
Rapeseed oil...	1,877,760
Soybean oil...	1,014,173
All other vegetable oils (value)...	\$257,020
Oleo stearin...	174,965

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC FATS AND OILS.

	Pounds.
Oleo oil...	22,995,417
Lard oil...	88,897
Neatsfoot oil...	310,648
Whale oil...	74,080
Other animal oils...	910,301
Cod oil...	18,345
Cod-liver oil...	81,848
Menhaden oil...	750
Other fish oils...	84,435
Tallow (edible)...	456,639
Tallow (inedible)...	7,473,639
Lard...	213,091,143
Neutral lard...	5,106,392
Lard compounds containing animal fats...	5,000,140
Oleo stearin...	2,219,427
Lard stearin (edible)...	130,070
Grease stearin...	820,988
Oleic acid or red oil...	978,538
Stearic and other fatty acids...	1,387,918
Oleomargarine containing animal fats...	473,551
Other animal greases, oils, and fats, not elsewhere specified, including soap stock...	15,557,655
Coconut oil...	3,249,100
Cottonseed oil (crude)...	17,637,425
Cottonseed oil (refined)...	12,541,762
Peanut oil...	640,497
Soybean oil...	628,455
Linseed oil...	247,160
Corn oil...	1,590,487
Vegetable oil margarines...	109,074
Vegetable oil lard compounds...	7,966,617
Vegetable soap-stock grease...	3,124,085
Other vegetable oils and fats...	1,277,338
Vegetable stearin...	391,437
Glycerin...	1,164,733

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN FATS AND OILS.

	Pounds.
Glycerin (crude)...	20,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots...	3,578
Greases and oils not elsewhere specified...	24,271
Cod and cod-liver oil...	17,565
All other animal oils...	2,115
Chinese-nut oil...	699,660
Coconut oil...	975,324
Linseed oil...	158
Olive oil (edible)...	26,512
Palm oil...	5,671
Peanut oil...	9,060
Soybean oil...	60,750
All other vegetable oils...	36,590

VEGETABLE OIL IMPORTS.

Imports of vegetable oils at New York in March, 1922, are reported as follows, by countries of source:

COCOANUT OIL.—British Indies, 36,825 lbs.; total, 36,825 lbs.

COCOA BUTTER OIL.—Germany, 860,728 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,157,864 lbs.; total, 2,018,592 lbs.

LINSEED OIL.—Belgium, 79,267 gal.; Netherlands, 950,472 gal.; England, 923,053 gal.; total, 1,952,053 gal.

OLIVE OIL.—France, 124,639 gal.; Germany, 1,248 gal.; Greece, 39,659 gal.; Italy, 185,864 gal.; Spain, 36,088 gal.; Sweden, 13 gal.; Palestine, 70 gal.; Algeria, 5,756 gal.; total, 393,286 gal.

PEANUT OIL.—Hong Kong, 3,045 gal.; total, 3,045 gal.

MARGARIN MAKERS TO MEET.

The third annual convention of the Institute of Margarin Manufacturers will be held on May 24 and 25 at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., according to an announcement of Dr. J. S. Abbott, secretary of the institute. Everything is in readiness for a profitable convention and a big attendance is expected. While not all the interesting features have been announced as yet, the program indicates that the convention this year will consist of four distinct features, as follows:

1. Three scientific addresses by eminent scientists not connected with the margarin industry, as follows:

Dr. H. E. Howe, editor, Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Dr. W. W. Skinner, assistant chief, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Casimir Funk, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N. Y.

2. An exhibition of several margarin moving picture films and an address on advertising by means of the same.

3. An executive session of the members of the institute for talks of interest to members only.

4. Entertainment features, including one or more trips to Canada.

APRIL OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of April, 1922, was 7,095,466 pounds uncolored and 185,752 pounds colored, a total of 7,281,218 pounds. This is about 1,000,000 pounds less output than for the preceding month and 2,750,000 pounds less than the same month a year ago.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
April, 1921	10,029,220
May	6,836,713
June	4,770,525
July	5,958,032
August	8,691,016
September	8,965,083
October	11,008,749
November	9,282,017
December	9,280,713
January, 1922	8,369,764
February	7,275,073
March	8,232,066
April	7,281,218

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.

The joint convention of the Interstate Oil Mill Superintendents Association and the Oil Mill Superintendents Exhibitors Association will be held at Atlanta, Ga., on June 14, 15 and 16 at the City Auditorium, and there will be a large machinery exhibit.

The officers of the superintendents association are as follows: President, R. F. Rogers, Unadilla, Ga.; vice-president, B. B. Price, Suffolk, Va.; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Coon, Sanford, N. C.

Officers of the exhibitors association are as follows: W. H. Camp, president; A. D. Kennedy, vice-president; W. Frank Daub, secretary-treasurer, all of Atlanta. Executive committee: J. C. Burruss, L. J. Leary, J. M. Fraser, R. M. Fluker, all of Atlanta.

GEORGIA SEED CRUSHERS MEET.

The annual convention of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association will be held at Tybee Island, Ga., on June 26 and 27, according to a decision of the executive committee at its recent meeting.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Trade Fairly Active—Undertone Firm—Deliveries Small—New Crop Months Receiving More Attention—Crude Strong—Cash Trade Slow—Lard Irregular.

The cottonseed oil market on the New York Produce Exchange continued to display quite a degree of strength the past week, the market being featured by more interest in the new crop deliveries, under the influence of continued unsatisfactory weather for the new cotton crop. Commission house trade, in the main, was mixed, and without any special importance, with individual interest limited to small quantities, but the buying power at all times was sufficiently large to absorb the profit taking and scattered selling, notwithstanding irregularity in lard, with a downward tendency in the latter market.

The strength in cotton was a material factor at times, enlarging southern speculative interest in oil, as well as stimulating the bullish feeling that existed in some local quarters. One favorable feature of the market is the extremely light pressure from refining quarters, which is going a long way toward offsetting the disappointing cash trade. In some cases refining interests appeared to be taking hedges

off of the July position, and placing them in the September delivery.

As a whole the market was again ruled by the developments, aside from the oil situation, but indirectly a good part of the underlying strength is undoubtedly the result of the strong statistical position, and the latter is expected to gain in strength until the time when new crop oil begins to move in volume.

July New Crop Spreads Feature.

A feature was the narrowing of the July new crop spreads. A short while back there were those who were predicting $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3c per lb. discount for the July under the new crop months, but at the present time the disposition is to look for a further narrowing of the differences, and in some cases the opinion is expressed that unless the cotton weather develops much more favorably, the October delivery will work up to the July levels.

In speculative quarters the disposition is to center operations in the new crop months. May deliveries to date have been less than 2,500 bbls., and while disappointing in volume, have had little influence upon the local situation. The open interest in May is small, and the long interest in July has been materially re-

duced by quite active switching to the later positions.

A few leading refining interests have been in the market for crude oil at the ten-cent level, and are believed to have absorbed all of the oil for sale at that figure, resulting in a firmer view on the part of mills, and in quite a few cases the South was talking $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. No sales above the ten-cent level were reported, but it is admitted that the volume of crude remaining in the South unsold is not an important quantity.

Easy Lard Checks Oil Bulges.

In spite of the strength in hogs, receipts of which were again disappointing, the lard market was somewhat easier, under a little hedge pressure and speculative profit taking, together with a very limited outside interest. This condition naturally acted as a check to the bulges in oil, but produced very little pressure on the oil market. The November and December positions in oil reached new high levels for the season during the week, while the nearby oil positions maintained premiums of 40 to 75 points over May and July lard.

Cash trade, both compound and oil, was conspicuous by its smallness, consumers absorbing only immediate needs, and in most cases allowing their stocks to run down. In the aggregate the buying of small lots made a fair-sized total business, but the turnover was not great enough to bring about any important removal of

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hedges, which would affect the price levels. Refiners' and compound makers' views are firm as to prices, and in general a belief prevails that it will be but a short time when the trade will be forced to take hold again on a large scale.

The government report on cottonseed and cottonseed products is due the early part of next week, and few are willing to venture an opinion upon the probable consumption. The majority do not look for a disappearance of 150,000 bbls., with most guesses under that figure, with some considerably smaller. However, it is generally agreed that the report will increase the statistical strength of oil, and it is argued that this is apt to have more influence than the month's consumption itself.

Weather Conditions and Cotton.

The Government's weekly weather and crop bulletin summary follows:

Further heavy rains occurred in many districts of the belt with continued interruptions to field work. Planting and replanting made generally slow progress, although the latter part of the week was somewhat more favorable in the north central and eastern districts, while the rainfall in some southeast localities was beneficial, especially in Florida and South Georgia. The soil continues very wet in nearly all districts west of the Mississippi river and but little field work was possible. Cotton continued to make satisfactory progress in the lower coast counties

of Texas, but elsewhere in that state its progress and condition were reported poor.

Early planted fields in Oklahoma are getting weedy from lack of cultivation. Sunshine was deficient in the central section of the belt, but conditions were more favorable in the southern portions of the East Gulf States.

The nights were somewhat too cool in South Carolina for favorable germination and growth, but the stands are fair to good in that State except in the northwest portion, where considerable replanting will be necessary. Planting progressed during the week to the northeast limits of the belt.

Texas.—Condition and progress very good in lower coast section; poor elsewhere on account of too much rain. Planting and replanting at standstill and cultivation delayed.

Oklahoma.—Planting cotton further delayed. Too wet to cultivate early planted and fields getting foul.

Alabama.—Planting cotton progressed slowly in north, where some up and in poor condition on account of wet and recent cool weather, much up to good stand in South, although some poor on account of heavy rains. Chopping progressed in South.

Georgia.—Cotton practically all planted in southern half, small but improving; only half planted in north. Boll weevils have appeared in Central Georgia.

Mississippi.—Preparation of soil and planting and cultivation affected by rain with progress much behind seasonal average.

Louisiana.—Early cotton well advanced in some southern localities, but planting still continues in all sections. It is generally two to three weeks late and in poor condition in northern portion. All operations suspended indefinitely in flooded districts.

Tennessee.—Some cotton ready to chop, some coming up and considerable yet to plant.

North Carolina.—Cotton coming up slowly; some replanting.

Arkansas.—Planting further delayed by wet soil. That up has good stand in more favored localities, but very little or no progress in wet places.

South Carolina.—Wet soil in northwest retarded plowing and planting and considerable cotton died, necessitating replanting; elsewhere the stand of cotton fair to good, with some chopping in South.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Thursday, May 4, 1922.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.	
May	500	1190 1190	1185 a	1192
June	200	1186 1185	1183 a	1186
July	7800	1195 1185	1189 a	1190
Aug.	2200	1191 1180	1182 a	1184
Sept.	5300	1190 1182	1181 a	1182
Oct.	3200	1115 1101	1105 a	1106
Nov.	900	1019 1006	1007 a	1011
Dec.	1400	1005 995	995 a	998
Total sales, including switches, 21,700				
Prime Crude, S. E. 1,000 sales.				

Friday, May 5, 1922.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.	
May			1180 a	1190
June			1170 a	1180
July	2900	1198 1180	1180 a	1181
Aug.	2300	1190 1175	1174 a	1175
Sept.	1100	1186 1172	1173 a	1175
Oct.	1700	1104 1100	1087 a	1095
Nov.	800	1010 997	995 a	999
Dec.	600	999 983	980 a	990
Total sales, including switches, 9,400				
Prime Crude, S. E. 1,000 nominal.				

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of all Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
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Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
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Supreme White Butter Oil
I.X.L. Cooking Oil
Aco White Cooking Oil
A. C. O. Co. Choice Summer White
B Prime Summer White
Sun Prime Summer Yellow
Union Cottonseed Stearine

OTHER OILS

Refined deodorized Coconut Oil
Refined deodorized Peanut Oil
Refined deodorized Corn Oil

EXPORTERS

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Wilcox Lard
Boar's Head Shortening
Cottolene
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MANUFACTURERS

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY

THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

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Cable Address: "AMCOTOIL"

Saturday, May 6, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1175 a	.....
May			1175 a	1190
June			1165 a	1180
July	100	1173 1173	1173 a	1175
Aug.	400	1170 1165	1167 a	1170
Sept.	1000	1168 1164	1163 a	1164
Oct.	500	1085 1085	1087 a	1090
Nov.	100	995 995	990 a	999
Dec.	100	980 980	975 a	985

Total sales, including switches, 2,600
Prime Crude, S. E. 1,000 nominal.

Monday, May 8, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1175 a	.....
May	1000	1177 1175	1178 a	1179
June	100	1175 1175	1170 a	1180
July	3900	1183 1169	1183 a	1185
Aug.	200	1179 1175	1177 a	1179
Sept.	1800	1169 1159	1175 a	1178
Oct.	2200	1109 1090	1109 a	1110
Nov.	200	992 992	1010 a	1015
Dec.	600	1005 986	995 a	1004

Total sales, including switches, 12,600
Prime Crude, S. E. 1,000 nominal.

Tuesday, May 9, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1190 a	.....
May	200	1190 1185	1188 a	1192
June			1180 a	1190
July	1100	1187 1182	1186 a	1190
Aug.	2300	1184 1177	1183 a	1184
Sept.	2400	1182 1177	1181 a	1183
Oct.	1100	1111 1108	1108 a	1110
Nov.	800	1015 1012	1014 a	1015
Dec.	1000	1009 1002	1002 a	1004

Total sales, including switches, 9,500
Prime Crude, S. E. 1,000 nominal.

Wednesday, May 10, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1190 a	.....
May	200	1195 1195	1193 a	1195
June			1198 a	1191
July	3700	1193 1184	1192 a	1193
Aug.	1200	1191 1183	1190 a	1192
Sept.	4000	1190 1183	1190 a	1191
Oct.	2400	1119 1112	1118 a	1119
Nov.	1300	1021 1017	1023 a	1025
Dec.	900	1012 1008	1011 a	1012

Total sales, including switches, 16,300
Prime Crude, S. E. 1,000 nominal.

Thursday, May 11, 1922.

Closed 1 point higher to 6 net lower.
Sales, 19,100 bbls. Prime crude, \$10.00,
nominal; prime summer yellow spot,

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

\$11.90; July, \$11.93; September, \$11.90;
December, \$10.05; all bid.

COCOANUT OIL.—Soap interests were reported as having absorbed a fair amount of oil of late, which has brought about a somewhat firmer tone with a slight advance in values. Sales were reported of September, October, November, December Ceylon on a basis of 8c f. o. b. New York. There was a good inquiry for Manila oil, and offerings on the whole were somewhat lighter. No important changes in the Copra situation were reported, with the market $4\frac{3}{4}$ c c. i. f. coast. At New York Ceylon type in barrels was quoted at $8\frac{3}{4}$ @9c; tanks, coast, $7\frac{3}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; Cochin type, barrels, New York, $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; tanks, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; edible, barrels, New York, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—No particular feature was in evidence, excepting extremely light offerings, with supplies available small. Bulk oil was offered in bond at 6.80c prompt shipment Orient c. i. f. the coast, and at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c May-June from the Orient. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c; blown at 12c; Pacific Coast, tanks, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c, and deodorized, barrels, New York, $12\frac{3}{4}$ @ $13\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PEANUT OIL.—There was a fair consuming demand and the market was firmer, crude peanut oil being more firmly held, owing to the strength in cotton oil. Crude cotton oil was 10c, with the South talking higher prices and crude peanut oil was held at the 10c level by Southern mills. At New York crude peanut in barrels was quoted at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c, refined in barrels $12\frac{3}{4}$ @ $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. Oriental peanut oil was purely nominal.

CORN OIL.—The market the past week has been inactive, and a slightly easier tone developed with the consumers holding off. Offerings, however, were not large and not pressed. With the other oils steady, sentiment was rather favorable. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c; crude, tanks, Chicago, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c; refined, in barrels, New York, $12\frac{3}{4}$ @ 13 c, and in cases about \$1.19 per gallon.

PALM OIL.—The market has been featured of late by a good demand for Niger from soap manufacturers, and was firmer, with moderate offerings. At New York Lagos spot was quoted at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c; shipment, $7\frac{3}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, and Niger, casks, $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PALM KERNEL OIL.—The market was quiet and steady, and while several parcels arrived, they were reported to have gone directly to consuming channels. At New York imported was quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Demand quiet.

Market firm. Prime summer yellow spot, New York, $12\frac{1}{4}$ c; crude oil, 10c everywhere.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., May 11, 1922.—Prime crude cottonseed oil is firm at 10c bid with practically nothing offering. Refined cottonseed oil is far more active. Prime summer yellow is quoted at 11c for loose at New Orleans. Meal: 7%, \$47; 8%, \$51. Hulls: Loose, \$12.50; sacked, \$15, all short tons, f. o. b. interior points.

MEMPHIS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 11, 1922.—Crude cottonseed oil is firm at 10 cents and this territory is practically sold out. Meal is dull at \$51.50 for 43 per cent Memphis. Loose hulls are firm at \$12.25 Memphis. Very light trading in all commodities.

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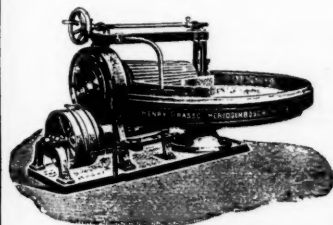
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions were dull and irregular the latter part of the week, and the undertone was easier, though the trade in small hogs was generally steady with receipts comparatively larger than last week, but on the whole light. Cash trade was rather inactive, and export interest was limited, the English market being irregular with small changes.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was fairly active and very steady, with refiners on both sides and commission house trade divided. Cash business was small in cotton. Weather improved, though there was considerable talk of the inability to secure seed for replanting. Crude cottonseed oil was quoted 10c nominal.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: May, \$11.90@12.00; July, \$11.90@11.91; September, \$11.88@11.90; October, \$11.15@11.17; December, \$10.00@10.04.

Tallow.

Special loose, 6½c nominal.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales, 9c; extra oleo oil, 10¼@10¾c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, May 12, 1922.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$12.10@12.20, Middle West, \$11.85@12.00; city steam, \$11.75; refined continent, \$13.25; South American, \$13.50; Brazil, kegs, \$14.50; compound, \$13.50.

Marseilles Oil.

Marseilles, May 13, 1922.—Copro fabrique,—fr.; copra edible,—fr.; peanut fabrique,—fr.; peanut edible,—fr.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, May 13, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 83s; shoulders, picnic, 76c; hams, long cut, 138s; hams, American cut, 134s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 98s; bacon, short backs, 80s; bacon, Wiltshire, 98s; bellies, clear, 82s; Australian tallow, 37s 6d@39s; spot lard, 68s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, May 13, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 48s 6d; crude, 42s 6d.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 9, 1922.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows:

Seventy-four to 76% caustic soda, 3½@4c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3½@3½c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4½@4½c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2@2¼c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2@2¾c lb.; talc, 1½@2c lb.

Clarified palm oil, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 8@8¼c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.15 to \$1.20 gal.; olive oil foots, 9@9¼c lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 10½@10¾c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9¼@9½c lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 12¼@13c lb.; soya bean oil, 12@12¼c lb.; corn oil, nominal, 11½@11¾c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 12¼@13¼c lb.; peanut oil, crude, tanks, f. o. b. mills, 9¾ lb.

Prime city tallow, special, 6½c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 12½c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 8¼c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 7½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 15c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 5½@5¾c lb.

NEW YORK COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

There were no exports of cottonseed oil from New York from May 1 to May 9, 1922, according to unofficial reports.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to May 5, 1922, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 53,390 quarters; to the Continent, 27,212 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 74,341 quarters; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none.

CANADA STOPS OLEOMARGARINE.

Although during the war Canada allowed the exportation, importation and manufacture of oleomargarine because of the scarcity and high prices of butter, it is reported officially that after August 31, 1922, importation and manufacturing will not be permitted. The sale of oleomargarine will be allowed until March 1, 1923.

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,566	10,300	12,894
Swift & Co.	9,175	12,100	15,446
Morris & Co.	6,403	9,800	8,235
Wilson & Co.	6,801	10,600	5,319
Anglo-American	1,345	7,600	9,000
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,093	7,100	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	738	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	5,900	hogs; Miller & Hart,	.....
4,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co.	6,500	hogs;	.....
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	5,200	hogs; Western Packag-	.....
& Provision Co.	13,900	hogs; Roberts & Oake,	5,000
hogs; others,	14,900	hogs.	.....

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,262	755	9,838	5,364
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,495	560	6,533	5,893
Fowler Packing Co.	464	.....	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	3,868	927	7,694	2,659
Swift & Co.	3,319	955	8,203	6,173
Wilson & Co.	3,322	140	7,305	4,746
Local butchers	647	277	1,374	125

OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,638	7,573	7,053
Swift & Co.	5,731	10,096	8,542
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,600	10,444	8,845
Armour & Co.	6,794	11,473	11,899
Dold Packing Co.	2,718	.....	.....
Swartz & Co.	.....	1,118	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	9,545	.....
Ogden Packing Co.	477	.....	.....
Others	4,750	.....	4,298

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,977	7,512	2,683
Swift & Co.	3,292	6,451	2,683
Morris & Co.	706	.....	154
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,422	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	890	.....	.....
East Side Packing Co.	106	4,522	.....
Heil Packing Co.	33	2,154	.....
Krey Packing Co.	105	1,184	.....
American Packing Co.	73	.....	.....
Butchers	940	30,605	732

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 6, 1922:

CATTLE.

Chicago	47,865
Kansas City	20,749
Omaha	22,501
East St. Louis	5,619
St. Joseph	6,963
St. Louis	5,964
Cudahy	809
St. Paul	13,608
Philadelphia	2,874
Indianapolis	4,054
New York and Jersey City	11,100
Oklahoma City	3,282

HOGS.

Chicago	109,632
Kansas City	41,142
Omaha	44,501
East St. Louis	29,950
St. Joseph	32,576
St. Louis	23,365
Cudahy	14,409
Cedar Rapids	7,300
Ottumwa	10,064
South St. Paul	35,808
Fort Worth	14,400
Philadelphia	17,297
Indianapolis	19,079
New York and Jersey City	46,487
Oklahoma City	13,404
Milwaukee	11,400
Cincinnati	14,200

SHEEP.

Chicago	44,466
Kansas City	25,034
Omaha	31,501
East St. Louis	4,452
St. Joseph	12,558
St. Louis	1,550
Cudahy	337
South St. Paul	1,246
Philadelphia	8,800
Indianapolis	4,054
New York and Jersey City	32,487
Oklahoma City	61

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	5,000	4,000
Kansas City	300	1,000	2,000
Omaha	100	8,000	1,500
St. Louis	500	5,000	200
St. Joseph	100	2,000	600
St. Paul	200	4,500	.....
Oklahoma City	100	900	.....
Fort Worth	1,200	100	.....
Denver	100	200	700
Louisville	300	1,000	300
Wichita	200	300	.....
Indianapolis	200	4,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	1,200	500
Cincinnati	500	4,100	500
Buffalo	100	1,300	600
Cleveland	100	3,500	200
Nashville, Tenn.	.....	1,000	.....
Toronto	200	400	100

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	36,000	22,000
Kansas City	11,000	15,000	10,000
Omaha	6,000	10,000	10,000
St. Louis	4,000	13,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,500	7,000	300
St. Paul	2,500	4,000	300
Oklahoma City	3,000	9,500	400
Fort Worth	700	2,000	.....
Milwaukee	1,500	1,400	.....
Denver	100	300	100
Louisville	3,400	1,700	7,200
Wichita	1,400	2,000	800
Indianapolis	1,300	1,400	.....
Pittsburgh	1,900	5,000	100
Cincinnati	1,300	10,000	6,000
Buffalo	1,300	6,300	700
Cleveland	2,500	16,000	10,000
Nashville, Tenn.	1,200	6,000	800
Nashville, Tenn.	800	1,500	200
Toronto	3,500	1,300	100

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	22,000	5,000
Kansas City	9,000	14,000	5,000
Omaha	9,500	10,500	8,500
St. Louis	5,500	17,000	2,500
St. Joseph	1,500	5,000	300
St. Paul	2,600	4,500	300
Oklahoma City	2,900	8,000	200
Fort Worth	1,000	500	.....
Milwaukee	500	500	200
Denver	1,500	3,000	200
Louisville	1,400	2,800	2,800
Wichita	600	1,500	600
Indianapolis	1,000	1,500	.....
Pittsburgh	800	6,000	200
Cincinnati	300	3,100	500
Buffalo	100	1,800	200
Cleveland	100	2,000	400
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,500	600
Toronto	900	1,600	100

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	16,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	12,000	6,000
Omaha	11,500	11,500	8,000
St. Louis	4,000	18,000	1,500
St. Joseph	3,000	8,000	1,700
St. Paul	3,000	8,000	600
Oklahoma City	3,500	12,500	200
Fort Worth	400	3,500	.....
Milwaukee	500	500	100
Denver	400	1,000	400
Louisville	400	1,500	500
Wichita	800	1,000	100
Indianapolis	1,000	8,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	400	4,000	1,000
Buffalo	300	2,000	1,000
Cleveland	200	3,500	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	100
Toronto	900	1,800	100

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	28,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	6,000
Omaha	4,800	9,000	9,000
St. Louis	1,000	9,000	1,200
St. Joseph	1,300	5,700	700
St. Paul	2,000	5,000	500
Oklahoma City	2,100	7,000	300
Fort Worth	2,000	2,000	.....
Milwaukee	3,000	3,000	800
Denver	1,000	2,500	300
Louisville	2,100	2,900	2,200
Wichita	800	7,000	200
Indianapolis	200	3,000	1,500
Pittsburgh	700	5,000	700
Cincinnati	100	5,000	400
Buffalo	100	1,800	400

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	19,000	9,000
Kansas City	1,000	3,000	2,000
Omaha	1,000	6,500	1,200
St. Louis	900	10,500	700
St. Joseph	400	5,000	1,500
St. Paul	1,000	6,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,500	7,800	200
Fort Worth	400	2,100	.....
Milwaukee	2,700	2,000	500
Denver	200	500	100
Indianapolis	600	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	.....	3,000	1,600
Cincinnati	400	5,000	1,200
Buffalo	400	8,000	3,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for week ending Saturday, May 6, 1922:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City	5,177	9,683	9,024	20,137
New York	1,304	4,983	17,625	2,731
Central Union	3,609	1,063	227	6,814
Total for week	10,090	15,731	26,876	29,742
Previous week	8,541	21,330	31,983	32,647
Two weeks ago	8,290	14,967	24,829	21,713

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES steady but quiet. Inquiries are few. Killers are not inclined to offer May slaughter yet. There is a report around the market that some April-May light cows sold; but no further details are available and close investigation fails to reveal a confirmation. April natives quoted 14c; Texas, 13¼c; butts, 13c; Colorado, 12c; branded cows, 11¼c; heavy and light cows, 12½c; native bulls, 8¼c; branded bulls, 7½c@8c.

COUNTRY HIDES steady. Moderate business is reported from time to time at steady to strong figures. Grub free extremes are realizing 12c and buff weights of similar description command 9c. Reports are current of business in buff weights containing a sprinkling of grubs as high as 8½c, but as a general rule tanners do not care to better 8½c for such weights and 11½c for extremes. In their opinion values will likely be higher as warmer weather progresses and slaughter becomes smaller. All weight hides in the originating sections are quoted at 8½c@9c paid and some lots held up to 9½c for particularly light average goods. Most buyers state they cannot profitably pay over 8½c. Heavy steers here are quoted at 8½c@9c; heavy cows and butts range at 8½c@9c for quality. Extremes are quoted at 11½c for mildly grubby lots and 12c for grub-free stuff. Some Ohio shippers are reported to be declining to accept 12c. Branded country hides are quoted at 6½c@7c flat; country packer branded hides are quoted at 9@11c for dates, descriptions and sections. Bulls quoted 6@6½c nominal; country packers at 7½c@8c; glues, 4½c@5½c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES unchanged. Business is of limited character in Twin Cities markets. Stocks are limited which retards movement to a great extent. Heavy hides are quoted at 8½c generally talked for current receipts which are running a few grubs. Light hides are quoted at 11@11½c with the outside asked and inside lately paid. Receipts are so small that collecting dealers hesitate to sell except at full prices. All weight hides are quoted at 8½c@9c last paid and the outside usually firmly asked. Bulls quoted 5½c@6c nominal; kipskins, 8@11c; calf skins, 9@12c for quality and horsehides, \$3.15@3.50.

CALFSKINS.—Quietness continues in almost all descriptions of skins. Some local first salted city calf 8@10c lbs. formerly available at 13c, are now firmly held for 15c owing to the switch in demand from heavy to light skins in the past two weeks. Local first salted straight weight calfskins are generally held at 16c, but one lot offered at 15½c and buyers evince no interest. Their views are still about 15c. Packer skins last sold at 15c and April kill is generally held at 16@17c; bids are at 15c. A car of outside city 10@15 lbs. first salted calfskins is reported moved at 16c. Resalted outside city skins are ranged at 13@15c with a car reported sold at the outside figure. Country kinds are quoted at 10@13c. Deacons were reported moved at private terms for mixed city and country skins. Nominal market ranges at 70c@1.10 for descriptions. Kipskins are quiet at 13@13½c for first salted city and packer skins. Outside skins range at 11@13c and countries 8@11c for quality and dates.

DRY HIDES.—Western all weights still quoted 12@14c.

HORSE HIDES.—Moderate inquiry continues for fresh renderer horse and \$4.00 seems readily realized. Good mixed city and country hides range at \$3.50@3.75 and country goods quoted at \$2.75@3.25 nominal.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer sheepskins are firm, late sales being reported in woolskins at \$2.35@2.40 for points and extra heavies at \$3.00. Spring lambs moved

at \$1.00@1.10, being California stock averaging 8@9 lbs. Shearlings sold at 52½c@60c range for 1's and 45@50c paid on seconds. Dry pelts, 20@25c; pickles, \$2.50@4.00; goats, 50c@1.

HOGSKINS.—Country run, 15@30c; rejects half; strips, 4@5c asked.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—No change noted in the market for city slaughter hides. Moderate lines are still unsold in April and earlier take-off. Sellers are endeavoring to have the April kill aid in the movement of the winter salting, but buyers who are interested can only be tempted with the straight April kill. Sellers are endeavoring by the aid of asking advances for April to make the winter goods appear relatively cheap, but this subterfuge does not induce action. April natives are quoted 13½c last paid; butts, 13c; Colorado, 12c; cows, 11@11½c, and bulls are quoted at 8c last paid.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—New business in small packer hides is slow of consump-

tion as stocks are moderate and sellers usually talk above buyers' views. About 1,200 New England December to May small packer hides sold at 11c for natives and 9½c for brands, mostly steers. Penn. small packer current all weight native hides are quoted at 11@11½c, and steers at 12@12½c. Bulls and brands quoted 7½c@8c lately paid.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Sentiment in the East on country hides is leaning more toward bullishness right along. The recent gathering of tanners resulted in rather numerous purchases being made and aided in stiffening values. Best mid-West grub free extremes made 12c and shippers from best sections are inclined to reject advances on that basis now. New England extremes are quoted at 11@11½c for good lots.

CALFSKINS unchanged and quiet. N. Y. trimmed city calf quoted \$1.20@1.90@2.50 last paid for three-weight skins. Sales of special weights noted from time to time at \$1.25 for lights, \$1.90 for mediums and no demand whatever for the heavies. Outside skins are quoted 90c@1.10 last paid for lots with 25/40c spread on heavier stock. Untrimmed skins quoted 14@15c. Kipskins last sold \$3.00@3.75 for veals.

Stocks and Distribution of Hides and Skins

Stocks of hides and skins on March 31, 1922, with the distribution during March, are shown in the following figures reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, compiled from returns made by 4,633 establishments, including 337 packers, 593 tanners and 622 dealers and importers:

DOMESTIC—PACKER (GREEN SALTED).						Number disposed of during March.
Number on hand March 31, 1922						
	Total.	Light.	Medium.	Heavy.	Unclassified weights.	
Cattle hides	2,792,395	429,341	915,025	707,008	741,021	636,640
Steers—						
Branded	581,264	41,171	166,670	210,862	162,561	147,271
Unbranded	674,136	90,126	188,418	268,855	156,737	165,792
Cows—						
Branded	281,138	56,743	136,031	19,001	69,363	81,523
Unbranded	863,574	231,179	332,519	119,301	180,575	201,533
Bulls—						
Branded	18,334	290	845	8,412	8,787	5,788
Unbranded	81,698	2,722	5,540	45,499	28,027	28,473
Mixed hides	292,251	37,110	85,002	35,168	134,971	66,265
Calf and Kip Skins—						
Calf	703,100	184,174	.....	242,506	276,420	104,941
Kip	124,534	.....	.....	.....	124,534	39,127
DOMESTIC (OTHER THAN PACKER) AND FOREIGN.						
	—On hand March 31—				Disposed of during March.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
Cattle—Green salted:						
Steers, hides	68,910	221,975	33,487	14,357		
Cows, hides	621,965	37,701	102,565	2,354		
Bulls, hides	53,226	1,224	21,639	1,175		
Mixed cattle, hides	686,576	114,560	347,993	45,572		
Cattle—dry salted, hides	272,481	791,075	42,074	191,604		
Buffalo—dry or dry salted, hides	.....	137,826	.....	22,654		
Cattle and kip (foreign tanned), hides	.....	124,392	.....	5,165		
All other foreign tanned, skins	.....	210,813	.....	48,428		
Calf:						
Green salted, skins	1,533,359	241,950	368,428	60,407		
Dry or dry salted, skins	101,845	384,519	11,068	62,866		
Kip:						
Green salted, skins	279,240	50,844	77,456	10,237		
Dry or dry salted, skins	65,210	396,263	2,043	7,986		
Horse, Colt, Ass, and Mule—Dry or Green Salted:						
Hides, hides	174,740	78,822	48,461	9,453		
Fronts, whole fronts	31,214	12,682	4,180	.....	
Butts, whole butts	129,140	90,906	26,775	.....	
Shanks, shanks	56,099	.....	5,000	.....	
Splits, pickled, pieces	282,790	10,455	7,309	9,960		
Goat and kid, skins	160,072	7,884,007	31,815	1,198,504		
Cabretta, skins	.....	361,463	.....	69,254		
Wood, sheep and lamb, skins	708,004	1,462,241	489,453	146,214		
Sheep and lamb, skins	5,544,941	4,135,447	841,672	434,614		
Skivers, pieces	137,062	1,256,631	19,731	225,498		
Fleshers, pieces	22,050	316,672	13,357	319,916		
Kangaroo and wallaby, skins	.....	267,537	.....	.....
Deer, elk, gazelle, etc., skins	2,851	133,539	2,823	45,254		
Pig and Hog—						
Whole skins	108,993	1,920	41,076	371		
Strips, pounds	225,500	.....	44,118	.....	
Seal, skins	.....	65,485	.....	.....
Other raw stocks, pieces	.....	2,040	.....	.....
DISTRIBUTION OF STOCKS OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF HIDES AND SKINS.						
Kind.	Quantity on hand March 31, 1922				Dealers and importers.	
	Total.	Packers and butchers.	Tanners.	Dealers and importers.		
Stocks of Hides and Skins—						
Cattle, hides	5,062,097	1,752,672	2,622,595	1,286,830		
Buffalo, hides	157,826	.....	95,950	41,876		
Cattle and Kip—						
Foreign tanned, hides or skins	124,392	.....	122,503	1,890		
Calf and kip, skins	3,880,864	550,211	1,881,082	1,449,571		
Horse, colt, ass, and mule, hides	253,562	1,065	55,370	197,097		
Fronts, whole fronts	43,896	.....	36,661	7,235		
Butts, whole butts	220,046	.....	187,609	32,437		
Shanks, shanks	56,099	.....	56,099	.....	
Goat and kid, skins	8,044,079	2,207	6,235,532	1,806,340		
Cabretta, skins	361,463	.....	292,196	69,297		
Sheep and lamb, skins	11,940,723	757,249	6,411,899	4,771,575		
Kangaroo and wallaby, skins	267,537	.....	267,537	.....	
Deer and elk, skins	136,390	.....	117,137	19,253		
Skivers and fleshers, pieces	1,732,415	.....	1,381,246	351,169		
Pig and hog, skins	110,913	.....	15,753	77,833		
Pig and hog strips, pounds	225,500	.....	166,590	58,910		
Seal, skins	65,485	.....	65,485	.....	

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Beef steers and she stock advanced 15 @25c on the initial session this week, but liberal marketings later, in conjunction with less active outlet for the dressed product, resulted in the erasure of the early upturns and left values largely steady with a week ago. A rather liberal proportion of long-fed choice heavy steers and comparative scarcity of choice yearlings and she stock of all grades was apparent. Additional features were the first noticeable effects of grass feeding particularly on cows and heifers, and some widening of the price range between these and dry-fed kinds. For the first four days of the week offerings at Chicago decreasing about 9,000, while at ten large markets the downturn in numbers was about 12,500.

Heavy matured steers topped for the week at \$9.25. Numerous loads sold at \$9.00. Buyers wanted weight and paid \$9.15 for 1,645-lb. averages, while a load of bullocks lacking high finish and averaging 1,759 lbs. cashed at \$8.65. With the exception of a part load at \$9.25 no yearlings exceeded \$9.10, paid for 61 Missouri-fed youngsters on Monday. The arrival of 21 loads of Nebraska pulp-fed steers featured that branch of the trade, prices ranging from \$7.85 to \$8.35, with the bulk at \$8.00@8.15. Dressing percentages of some of these "pulpers" were exceptionally good. Bulk of the beef steers was of quality and condition to sell in a spread of \$7.75@8.65. Exporters supported the market, taking several hundred head of medium weight steers at \$8.00@8.75.

Medium grades of both cows and heifers predominated and these led in the week-end slump, reflecting unevenness as "grassy" characteristics showed up. Canners and cutters for the most part maintained their early price lead, selling largely at \$4.00@4.75. A few strictly choice heavy cows brought \$7.35, with the bulk of fat cows and heifers at \$6.00@7.15. Yearling heifers sold upward to \$8.50 and above.

Increased marketings of bulls, induced by the recent advance, depressed that branch of the trade as shipping orders waned. Values closed 15@25c under the previous week. Veal calves worked higher and closed largely 75c@1.00 higher, packers on the closing session taking the bulk of good to choice kinds at \$9.00@9.50, shippers taking handyweights upward to \$10.00 and a few desirable heavies at \$7.50.

Demand for stockers and feeders, especially the former, was urgent early in the week and values reflected improvement over the previous week's dull close. Later, however, slowness developed, and the early upturn in prices was lost. Producers in many of the cornbelt states were anxious for stockers showing desirable breeding quality on the initial session. The majority of the desirable stockers sold at \$7.40@7.75. Few sales were negotiated under \$7.25. Meaty feeders were

(Continued on page 40.)

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., May 10, 1922.

For the first ten days of May cattle receipts have been heavier than ever before at this time of the year, and the quality of the offerings was never better. On Monday with a light run of steers there was a 15@25c advance in prices, and although this advance has been all wiped out, the market is still in very good condition and both local packers and shipping buyers have liberal orders for good cattle of all weights.

Strictly good to choice beeves both heavy and light are selling at \$8.25@8.60, with fair to good cattle going at \$7.85@8.15, and common to fair kinds at \$7.00@7.75 and on down. Cows and heifers have shown about the same advances and declined as the beef steers and they are still selling at a wide range, practically from \$3.25@8.50, with fair to good butcher and beef stock going very largely at \$5.50@6.75.

The market for veal calves has held steady at last week's advance, the prime veals going at \$6.50@10.00. Outlet for bulls, stags etc., has been fairly broad and prices firmly held at \$4.00@7.50. Business in feeders has been very light, with prices strong for everything offered.

Under the influence of rather moderate receipts of hogs and healthy buying by both packers and shippers the market has shown a strong upward tendency, and values are now 30@40c higher than a week ago. There has been no material change in the condition surrounding the trade. With 10,700 hogs here today the market was steady to 10c lower. Best lightweights brought \$10.50, against \$9.95 last Wednesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$10.10@10.45, as against \$9.70@9.85 one week ago.

Exceptionally heavy receipts of sheep and lambs have been partly responsible for a \$1.00@1.50 decline in values during the past week. Imports of New Zealand frozen lambs have also been a very bearish factor and the market has been very

dull at the decline. Fat lambs shorn are selling at \$13.00@13.85, spring lambs at \$13.00@15.00. Fat yearlings are quoted at \$11.00@12.00, wethers \$9.00@11.00 and ewes at \$6.50@8.00.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 10.

Trade in cattle here today, owing to declines in Chicago, opened slowly with bids sharply lower. Before much trading had been accomplished the market settled on a weak to 15c lower basis. Hogs started with lower bids and closed 10c higher with average prices steady to 5c higher. Sheep and lambs were quoted weak to 15c lower.

Receipts today were 5,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep, compared with 5,500 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep a week ago, and 5,875 cattle, 10,650 hogs, and 7,600 sheep a year ago.

Chicago and Omaha had heavy receipts of cattle for mid-week, and declines in prices there caused weak prices elsewhere. Here prices were steady to 15c lower in the extreme, mostly 10c lower. Yearlings showed more weakness than the heavier classes. At the decline trade was active with a close clearance and late sales were considered better than early. Cows, heifers and calves were steady. Good fat cows were in light supply and killers are taking them in preference to the cheaper class of steers.

Packers tried to depress the hog market, but demand from all sources was larger than the supply, and closing prices were fully 10c higher than Tuesday and back to the high point of the past few weeks. The top price was \$10.70, and bulk of sales \$10.45@10.65. Pigs sold up to \$10.50. Local packers are killing more hogs than a month ago.

Some sales of sheep and lambs were 15c lower, with the general market weak. Woolled lambs sold at \$15.00, native spring lambs \$14.75, and clipped wethers \$8.75@9.50. Fed grades are getting scarce.

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Reference: Live Stock, National Bank

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Carthage Electric & Ice Co., Carthage, Tex., will shortly install a new ice plant.

The Logan Ice Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000.

Plans for a cold storage plant at Corcoran, Cal., are being considered, according to Director H. Dineley.

The Fort Payne Ice Co., Fort Payne, Ala., is a new company that will shortly be undertaking active business operations.

The ice plant of Donaldsonville, Ga., is to undergo improvements in the near future. The city is also carrying on meat curing.

The Urbana Ice Co., Urbana, O., will close down in a short time owing to inability to finance the purchase of needed equipment.

Robbins & Allison, Inc., 213 South avenue, Cranford, N. J., has been incorporated for carrying on a cold storage business with a capital of \$125,000.

The Brownsville Warehouse & Storage Co., Brownsville, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 and will erect a plant in the near future.

A new cold storage plant costing about \$250,000 is to be built by the Stedman Fruit Co. at Beaumont, Tex., and a spur

line will be built to the plant by the Santa Fe railroad.

The Boyle Ice Co., 5853 Broadway, Chicago, will erect an ice manufacturing plant in Evanston, Ill., to cost about \$200,000.

The Merchants & Farmers Cold Storage Corporation, Fort Edward, N. Y., has been incorporated with the following directors: H. A. Becker, H. D. Hunter, and R. J. Pemberton.

The Consumers Ice & Cold Storage Co., Sacramento, Cal., recently suffered a loss of \$50,000 by fire which was, however, mostly covered by insurance. The reconstruction will be under way very shortly.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has just merged its refrigerator car lines with the Fruit Growers Express. The latter will assume all refrigeration and protective car service on the Pennsylvania lines and will have available for service 11,136 cars, 5,927 of them turned over by the railroad.

The Consumers Ice Co., San Antonio, Tex., has been organized with a capital of \$20,000. The officers are as follows: President, W. P. Wood; C. W. Hurst, Lon Gresham, W. J. McKnight and J. L. Mathews, directors. The promoters expect to have the plant installed and in operation within sixty days.

COURT DECISION ON PACKER ACT.

(Concluded from page 20.)

to the Secretary of Agriculture in respect to intrastate transactions that affect prejudicially interstate commerce under his

protection, the same powers given to the Interstate Commerce Commission in respect to intrastate commerce which affects prejudicially interstate railroad commerce in paragraph 4, section 13 as amended in section 416 of the Transportation Act of 1920. This was the paragraph and section which were enforced in Railroad Commission v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, supra, and the validity of which was upheld by this Court.

Counsel for appellants cite cases to show that transactions like those of the commission men or dealers here are not interstate commerce or within the power of Congress to regulate. The chief of these are Hopkins v. United States, 171 U. S. 604, and Anderson v. United States, 171 U. S. 604. These cases were considered in the Swift case and disposed of by the Court as follows (p. 397):

"So again, the line is distinct between this case and Hopkins v. United States, 171 U. S. 578. All that was decided there was that the local business of commission merchants was not commerce among the States even if what the brokers were employed to sell was an object of such commerce. The brokers were not like the defendants before us, themselves the buyers and sellers. They only furnish facilities for sales. Therefore there again the effects of the combination of brokers upon the commerce was only indirect and not within the act. Whether the case would have been different if the combination had resulted in exorbitant charges, was left open. In Anderson v. United States, 171 U. S. 604, the defendants were buyers and sellers at the stockyards but their agreement was merely not to employ brokers, or to recognize yard traders who were not members of their association. Any yard trader could become a member of the association on complying with the conditions and there was said to be no feature of monopoly in the case. It was held that the combination did not directly regulate commerce between the States and being formed with a different intent, was not within the act. The present case is more like Montague & Co. v. Lowry, 193 U. S. 38."

It is clear from this that if the bill in the Swift case had averred that control of the stockyards and the commission men was one of the means used by the packers to make arbitrary prices in their plan of monopolizing the interstate commerce, the acts of the stockyards owners and commission men would have been regarded as directly affecting interstate commerce and within the Anti-Trust Act.

Congress has found as an evil to be apprehended and to be prevented by the act here in question, in the use and control of stockyards and the commission men to promote a packers' monopoly of interstate commerce. The act finds and imports this injurious direct effect of such agencies upon interstate commerce just as the intent of the conspiracy charged in the indictment in the Swift case tied together the parts of the scheme there attacked and imported their direct effect upon interstate commerce.

Early Leading Cases Discussed.

Again, if the result of the combination of commission men in the Hopkins case had been to impose exorbitant charges on the passage of the live stock through the stockyards from one State to another, the case would have been different, as the Court suggests. The effect on interstate

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commerce in such a case would have been direct.

Similarly in the Anderson case if the combination of dealers had been directed to collusion with the commission men to secure sales at unduly low prices to the dealers and to double commissions, or to practice any other fraud or oppression calculated to decrease the price received by the shipper and increase the price to the purchaser in the passage of live stock through the stockyards in interstate commerce, this would have been a direct burden on such commerce and within the Anti-Trust Act.

At this point the Chief Justice considered some rather irrelevant cases which had been presented by counsel in argument. Concluding the opinion the Chief Justice stated:

As already noted, the word "commerce" when used in the Act is defined to be interstate and foreign commerce. Its provisions are carefully drawn to apply only to those practices and obstructions which in the judgment of Congress are likely to affect interstate commerce prejudicially. Thus construed and applied, we think the Act clearly within Congressional power and valid.

Other objections are made to the Act and its provisions as violative of other limitations of the Constitution but the only one seriously pressed was that based on the Commerce Clause and we do not deem it necessary to discuss the others.

The orders of the District Court refusing the interlocutory injunctions are affirmed.

Mr. Justice McReynolds dissents.

Mr. Justice Day did not sit in these cases and took no part in their decision.

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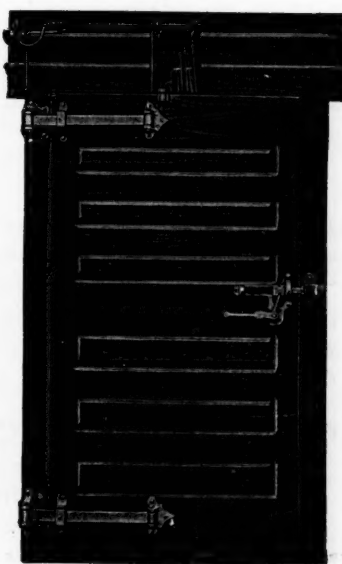
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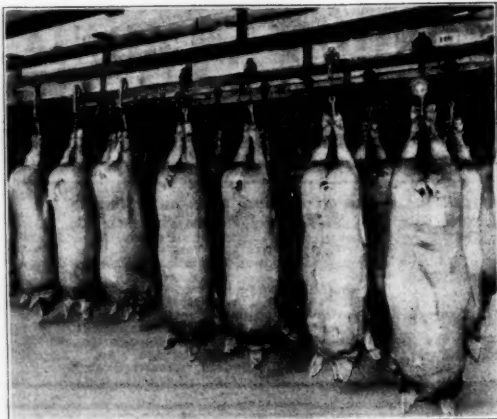
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CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

Although the demand for fresh meat was quite uneven, with some localities reporting much better volume than others, the general movement compared favorably with that of last week. A slight fluctuation in prices occurred, but the week's closing prices are about on a level with those of a week ago.

Assortments of steer beef were somewhat limited, with medium and good bullocks selling from \$13 to \$14.50, forming a large percentage of the offering. Supplies of choice steers were ample for the demand, an occasional sale reached \$15.50 or better the first part of the week, but later such kinds showed weakness, making \$15 the practical trading top, which is 50c lower than a week ago. Few common steers were available.

The limited offerings of she stock consisted largely of heavy fat cows suitable for heavy cuts. Many desirable heifers were noticeable among the offerings of lighter weight steers. Rounds of all grades moved well at advanced prices over a week ago, while the demand for chucks was somewhat uneven at prices irregular in different localities. A good demand for bologna bulls advanced prices fully 25c the fore part of the week, but later this advance was lost under a slower demand. Under a limited demand for Kosher beef, prices declined around \$1 from last week's closing.

Choice calves were scarce, while there were normal offerings of other grades. Prices for the week are unchanged from last week's closing.

Under a rather light demand lamb moved slowly, while general prices showed little change from a week ago. There is a weak undertone to the market with occasional low spots reached toward the week end. The few spring lambs offered are slow sellers under a very limited demand.

Normal prices of mutton moved fairly well with prices unchanged from last week's closing.

With receipts of pork moderate and demand somewhat uneven prices fluctuated somewhat from the forepart of the week. A few warm days had a tendency to force prices downward, but after midweek with a slightly improved demand, prices strengthened slightly on loins, while other cuts held about steady.

Compared with last Friday good choice steers 50c lower, other grades, cows and bulls unchanged; veal and mutton unchanged; lamb steady to \$1 lower; pork loins steady to \$1 higher; shoulders steady to 50c lower; picnics and spareribs steady and Boston butts 50c to \$1 lower. There will be a moderate carryover of beef and pork, with other meats well cleaned up.

AMERICAN ROYAL DATES CHANGED.

The twenty-fourth annual American Royal Livestock Show will be held in the New Exposition Building at the Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., on November 18-25, 1922. These are the new dates decided on for this big show.



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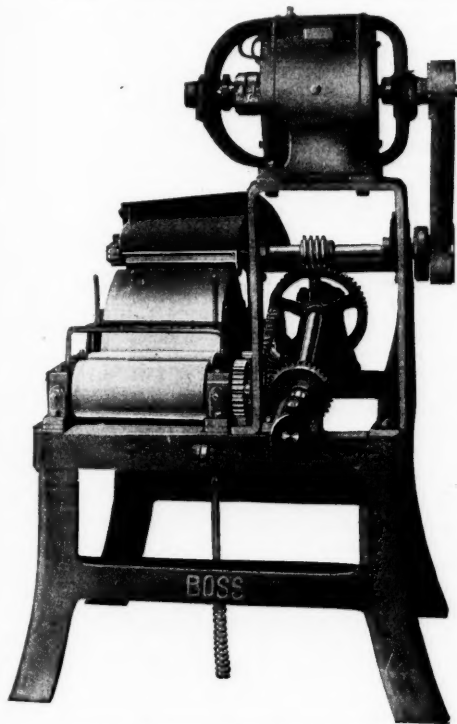


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"BOSS" CASING CLEANING MACHINE.

An evidence of their serviceability is given in the following letter written by Mr. Otto Small, manager of the Ballard Packing Co., Marion, Ind., to The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., the manufacturers of these and other "Boss" machines:

"Four years ago, in April, 1918, we installed a 'Boss' Casing Cleaner. It has been in daily use ever since, but now the rubber rolls need recovering, which is the first expense we have had on the machine.

"We are sending the rolls by express; please return them as quickly as you can."

YORK MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales and installations of York refrigerating machinery and equipment are reported by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., as follows:

Weimer Packing Co., of Wheeling, W. Va., have added to their York refrigerating equipment one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Peter Westlund, meat market, 927 Rice St., St. Paul, Minn.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. H. Addington, meat market, Osage, Iowa; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

William Millerlile, meat market, 121 North Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Joseph Schlee, of Buffalo, N. Y., has equipped his meat market with a mechanical refrigerating system, including a York one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine.

Anthony J. Bloevh, meat market, 179 East Robie St., St. Paul, Minn.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. L. Zimmerman, meat market, 939 East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Waltman & West, meat market, 414 Mulberry Ave., Muscatine, Iowa; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Frank Benda, meat market, Wahpeton, N. Dak.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Swift & Company, Burlington, Vt.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine, condensing side, and complete refrigerating system.

G. L. Zoecler & Sons, of Wheeling, W. Va., have added to the York refrigerating equipment in their meat market one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Houlton Meat & Supply Co., Houlton, Me.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine, condensing side and complete refrigerating system.

Max M. Boguslewski, meat market, Buffalo, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Alamo Dressed Beef Co., San Antonio, Texas, have added to the York equipment in their plant one York 16-in.x 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT TRADE.

(Continued from page 17.)

New Zealand Meat Pool Plan.

A compulsory meat pool was recently formed in New Zealand and the settlement of the dispute was due to an arrangement between the meat producers' board and the company, the latter having expressed a willingness to place itself in the board's hands so far as pooling, shipping and marketing of the meat is concerned. It is announced that "the board considers that the company may be allowed to trade under conditions assuring a thoroughly effective control by the board in the interests of the meat producers."

The meat pool was put into force on a modified basis as compared with the original proposal. It is considered that a saving will be effected by more efficient handling and control. The board consists of two government nominees and six others, five representing the meat producers and one of the stock and station agencies.

The annual report of the New Zealand Refrigerating Company, which controls six plants, states that a sum of £62,788 is available for distribution, out of which a dividend of 8 per cent was declared, leaving £44,788 to carry forward. It was mentioned that a reduction in freezing charges had been made to a degree greater than the reduction in wages secured. Taxation absorbed half the profits.

The Southland Frozen Meat Company practically paid the same dividend on a paid-up capital of £9,083 and carried forward £12,251.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week ago and a year ago are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending May 4, 1922:

CATTLE.						
Sales—			Top price good steers (1,000-1,200 lbs.)			
Week ending	May 4, 1921.	Week ending Apr. 27.	Week ending	May 4, 1921.	Week ending Apr. 27.	Week ending Apr. 27.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)...	6,242	6,318	6,328	\$8.90	\$10.40	\$8.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)...	490	357	365	8.50	9.50	8.75
Montreal (E. End)...	440	438	473	8.50	9.50	8.75
Winnipeg...	2,681	1,506	2,413	9.00	9.35	8.50
Calgary ...	1,111	1,648	877	7.10	7.75	6.50
Edmonton ...	1,142	370	961	7.00	8.00	7.00
Prince Albert ...						
Moose Jaw, 150			170	7.00	...	7.00

CALVES.						
	Sales—			Top price good calves		
	Week ending May 4, 1921.	Same week, ending Apr. 27.	Week ending Apr. 27.	Week ending May 4, 1921.	Same week, ending Apr. 27.	Week ending Apr. 27.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	2,183	2,818	3,711	\$11.50	\$14.00	\$11.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,281	2,327	2,598	6.50	9.25	7.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,255	1,086	2,703	6.50	9.25	7.50
Winnipeg	519	196	357	11.00	12.00	11.00
Calgary	38	39	33	8.00	8.50	7.50
Edmonton	61	9	29	9.00	10.00	8.00
Prince Albert	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moose Jaw	11	..	10	8.00	..	9.00

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending April 27, 1922, as follows:

	Sales—			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
	May 4, 1921.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 27.	May 4, 1921.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 27.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)...	466	770	575	\$14.50	\$13.00	\$14.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)...	496	347	279	11.00	11.00	11.00
Montreal (E. End)...	322	73	256	11.00	11.00	11.00
Winnipeg...	121	26	187	15.00	...	14.50
Calgary...	561	275	222	12.00	...	12.00
Edmonton...	53	211	52	11.00	10.00	11.00
Prince Albert...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moose Jaw...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Editor's Note—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Country.	unit.	Par value in U. S. money.	Value on May 11.
Austria—Krone	...	\$.293	.000125
Belgium—Franc193	.0833
Czechoslovakia—Krone01805
Denmark—Krone268	.2132
Finland—Finnmark193	.0210
France—Franc193	.0913
Germany—Mark238	.0635
Great Britain—Pound	...	4.806	4.4475
Greece—Drachma193	.0415
Italy—Lira193	.0531
Japan—Yen498	.475
Jugo-Slavia—Krone402	.0037
Netherlands—Florin248	.3850
Norway—Krone248	.1897
Poland—Polish Mark000255
Roumania—Leu193	.00095
Russia—Rouble515	...
Servia—Dinar193	.0147
Spain—Pesta193	.1555
Sweden—Krona208	.2585
Switzerland—Franc193	.1930
Turkey—Turkish Pound	...	4.40	...

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

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Chicago Section

Fred L. Wilson of the Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, was in Chicago this week.

Jay E. Decker, president of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia., was a visitor in Chicago recently.

E. P. Kelly of the Capital City Products Co., Columbus, O., paid a visit to Chicago this week.

Isaac Powers of the Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind., paid a visit to Chicago this week.

L. R. Miller of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Wichita, Kans., was in Chicago during the last few days.

George A. Hormel of George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., was a visitor in Chicago during the past week.

M. C. Teufel, president of the Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O., was in Chicago on a short visit during the last week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first three days of this week totaled 37,438 cattle, 14,221 calves, 72,246 hogs, and 36,115 sheep.

Vice-president C. B. Heinemann of the Institute of American Meat Packers is in the East visiting New York and Washington on business matters connected with the Institute.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 6, 1922, for shipment sold out, ranged from 8.00 cents to 16.00 cents per pound, average 12.57 cents per pound.

Reports from New York are that Al Rohe recently conducted a series of experiments to learn how far his car would travel on a pint of gasoline. C. B. Heinemann assisted in the work, and more particularly in handling the syphon for drawing gas from the tank. Results were

highly satisfactory, especially on arrival at destination—Coney Island!

Shipments of provisions from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 6, 1922, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Past wk.	Prev. wk.	Last year.
Cured meats.....	11,400,000	12,220,000	14,801,000
Lard	6,135,000	6,336,000	6,457,000
Fresh meats.....	25,970,000	25,069,000	24,857,000
Pork	6,135	5,619	5,972
Canned meats.....	13,001	26,935	24,797

Receipts for the week: Cured meats, 371,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 7,017,000 lbs.; lard, 1,514,000 lbs.; pork, 400 bbls.

E. G. James, manager of the meat, provision and produce departments of the Vestey Bros. interests in the United States for the past five years, has established himself in the brokerage business in Chicago with offices at No. 309 South La Salle street. He will do a general brokerage business in meats and packinghouse products. Mr. James is a well known packinghouse man, his training covering everything from shipping clerk to plant and district manager for some of the largest packing concerns.

Next to the proposed Dempsey-Wills fight the chief topic of conversation in sporting circles is the annual golf contest between J. F. Smith, manager of the Swift lard department, Chicago, and W. A. Johns, manager of the Swift plant at Jersey City. Last year bad blood was engendered as the result of a tie match at Montclair, N. J.; this year Smith challenged Johns to meet him on some course near Chicago, and the seconds are now trying to arrange details. The chief difficulty seems to be to obtain a scorer who knows how to count.

CHICAGO PORK QUOTATIONS.

Wholesale prices of cured pork and pork products, per 100 pounds, for the week ending April 28, 1922, with comparisons, are quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets, as follows at Chicago:

	Apr. 28.	Apr. 21.	Mar. 31.
Hams, smoked,			
14-16 average.....	\$28.00-29.50	\$27.50-30.00	\$27.50-30.00
Hams, fancy,			
14-16 average.....	30.00-32.00	30.00-32.50	30.00-32.50
Picnics, smoked,			
4-8 average.....	15.75-18.00	16.00-18.00	15.50-17.50
Bacon, breakfast,			
6-8 average.....	25.00-27.00	25.00-29.00	25.00-26.50
Bacon, fancy,			
6-8 average.....	32.00-35.00	32.00-36.00	32.00-36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-			
16 average.....	15.50-16.00	14.75-15.50	15.75-16.50
Backs, D. S., 14-			
16 average.....	11.25-12.00	11.00-11.50	12.50-13.00
Pure lard, tierces	12.00-13.25	12.00-13.25	12.00-13.25
Compound lard,			
tierces	12.50-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.50-14.00

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CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, May 11, 1922, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	10,900
Anglo-American Provision Co.	8,500
Swift & Co.	8,900
G. H. Hammond & Co.	7,700
Morris & Co.	7,200
Wilson & Co.	7,500
Boyd-Lunham Co.	4,100
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	17,100
Roberts & Oakes	5,300
Miller & Hart	3,600
Independent Packing Co.	5,700
Brennan Packing Co.	6,000
Wm. Davies Co.	2,500
Others	7,000

102,000

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 35.)

scarce. Producers from Wisconsin competed with killers for a few meaty, well-bred loads, paying upward to \$8.40 for 100 head of about 1,100-lb. steers, the highest price on country account of the year so far.

Due to light receipts and a good shipping demand on Monday and Tuesday, the hog market ruled 15 to 25c higher, but a falling off in the shipping demand and increased receipts the rest of the week caused values to weaken with practically all the early advance lost. Packers were active buyers of the lighter weight hogs on every show of weakness, but heavy mixed grades were hard to sell. Light butchers reached \$11.00 early.

Lights and light butchers sold freely to big packers, small killers, and a few shippers. A late top of \$10.85, secured for several loads of choice and light weight butchers, stood 20c higher than the top a week earlier, with bulk at \$10.20@10.80 also 20c higher. General market on good light and medium weight butchers closed 15c higher, with pigs and light lights generally 15@50c higher, the underweight

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15 Park Row New York

References

Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co. Austin Nichols & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.	Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. United Dressed Beef Co.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

pigs showing the greatest advance. Packing sows closed barely steady, bulk of the good smooth sows today selling from \$9.50@9.65.

The sheep market took a sharp downward dip on Monday of this week and has since held practically stationary on desirable kinds with others continuing in disfavor. As compared with last week, prices closed largely 75c@1.00 lower with some heavy sheep and yearlings and undesirable light fleshed aged lambs showing at least \$1.50 decline. This slump on heavy stock has been seasonal.

While good lambs have been numerously represented, most of them have carried more weight than the trade desires and choice handyweights have been scarce. While some prime handy shorn lambs sold up to \$14.25 on city and shipper account during the week, few passed \$13.75 and the latter price took a very desirable kind with the bulk selling from this figure down to \$13.00. Some good heavy weights sold down to \$11.50 or below, and a few lots of thin to fair fleshed, low dressing light and medium weights from \$10.00@12.50, with culls down to \$8.00 and a few "skips" as low as \$7.00.

Only a few lambs are now coming in fleece and the best of these, very good handy Colorados, have sold in the last few days at \$15.50. Spring lambs of good grade are seasonably popular with killers and shipments of good and choice Californians have sold the last three days at \$15.50 with throwout killers at \$12.50. Native springs sold upwards to \$15.50 with the bulk around \$14.00@15.00, few natives grading strictly good. Light cull native springs sold mostly at \$11.00.

Supply of yearlings has been limited to a few loads of fed-Texas mixed with twos. They sold mostly from \$11.00@11.25 with best handy two and three-year-old wethers up to \$9.25 and others at \$8.75@9.00, with heavyweight quoted to \$8.00 and below. Best handyweight shorn ewes available stopped at \$8.00 with bulk of the medium to good grades and strongweights from \$6.00@7.50 and some fat heavy sheep as low as \$5.00.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 10, 1922.

A total of 18,000 cattle is marked up for the week ending today. During the most of the period, the trade has been indifferent, not very much activity being shown except on the best offerings and as the quality has been only fair with only a few lots that could be called strictly good, the tone for the entire period has been sluggish.

The top in both the matured steers and heifers for the period is \$8.75, this price being paid on a car load of 1200 lb. Missouri fed beeves and a three car string of 713 lb. yearling steers. A three car lot of heavy steers with good finish, but rather coarse quality, brought \$8.60, and frequent

sales are reported for the period at \$8.00@8.25. Killing steers sold variously below this figure down to \$6.25.

In butcher stock the sales ranged mainly from \$7.00@8.25, quite a few deals are reported on the better finished kind up to \$8.50. Best butcher cows are selling up to \$6.75 with the bulk moving at \$5.50@6.25. Cutter cows, \$4.00@4.75; canners, \$3.25@3.75. Beef and bologna bulls hold to about a steady basis. The weighty beef animals are bringing \$4.75@5.50, the bolognas, \$4.25@5.25, real good beef bulls, \$6.00@6.50.

The hog run continues generous. There are something like 76,000 this week, with the quality fair to good. There is an insistent demand from the order buyers and eastern shippers this week, and the consequence has been prompt and complete clearances each day, although the run is more generous than for two months. On Monday, mixed and butcher hogs and good lightweight hogs sold up to \$11.05, the highest figure we have had since early in March. Today prices are 25c lower than the high time, but 30c higher than this time a week ago.

Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers \$10.65@10.80; good heavies, \$10.65@10.80; roughs, \$9.00@9.25; lights, \$10.65@10.80; pigs, \$10.00@10.50; bulk, \$10.70@10.80.

The sheep and lamb run for the period is 10,000. The market is characterized with sharp declines both in lambs and aged stock. Light ewes of the real good kind are bringing \$7.50, which is \$1.50 under the price of a week ago. The top on spring lambs from native territory is \$15.00, on Tennessee lambs of the best quality, \$15.50, although a few have gone to city butchers at \$15.75. Choice clipped lambs are quoted at \$13.50. The market generally is \$1.00 to \$1.50 lower on practically all classes.

QUARTER MILLION MOTOR TRUCKS.

At the rate truck orders are coming in to the manufacturers of commercial vehicles, 1922 sales are going to be more than 200 per cent of 1921. This will mean that over a quarter of a million new trucks will go into service this year in the United States.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, May 11, 1922, as follows:

Fresh Beef—	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
STEERS:				
Choice	\$14.50@15.00	\$14.50@15.00	\$14.50@15.00	\$14.50@15.00
Good	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.25	14.00@14.50	13.50@14.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@13.50
Common	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.50@13.00	@.....
COWS:				
Good	11.50@12.00	12.50@13.00	10.50@11.00	12.00@12.50
Medium	10.50@11.00	12.00@12.50	10.00@10.50	11.00@11.50
Common	9.50@10.00	11.00@12.00	9.00@10.00	10.50@11.00
BULLS:				
Good	@.....	9.00@10.00	10.50@.....	@.....
Medium	@.....	8.00@ 9.00	9.50@10.00	10.00@10.50
Common	9.00@ 9.25	7.00@ 8.00	9.00@ 9.50	@.....
Fresh Veal*—				
Choice	17.00@18.00	@.....	15.00@17.00	@.....
Good	15.00@16.00	@.....	13.00@14.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	12.00@13.00	15.00@16.00
Common	8.00@10.00	10.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	14.00@15.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Spring	30.00@34.00	30.00@32.00	30.00@33.00	32.00@33.00
Choice	30.00@31.00	29.00@30.00	28.00@30.00	31.00@32.00
Good	28.00@30.00	28.00@29.00	26.00@28.00	29.00@30.00
Medium	27.00@29.00	26.00@28.00	25.00@26.00	28.00@29.00
Common	24.00@27.00	24.00@26.00	24.00@25.00	@.....
YEARLINGS:				
Good	@.....	21.00@22.00	@.....	26.00@28.00
Medium	@.....	20.00@21.00	@.....	@.....
Common	@.....	18.00@20.00	@.....	@.....
MUTTON:				
Good	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	@.....
Medium	18.00@19.00	17.00@19.00	16.00@18.00	21.00@22.00
Common	13.50@16.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	17.00@19.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	23.00@24.00	24.00@24.50	23.00@24.00	23.00@25.00
10-12 lb. average	21.00@23.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00
12-14 lb. average	19.00@21.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
14-16 lb. average	18.00@19.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00
16 lb. over	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	17.00@19.00
SHOULDERS:				
Plain	@.....	@.....	@.....	@.....
Skinned	14.00@14.50	@.....	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	13.50@14.00	15.00@15.50	@.....	@.....
6-8 lb. average	13.00@13.50	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless	@.....	@.....	16.00@19.00	@.....
Boston style	16.00@17.00	@.....	@.....	18.00@18.50

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.



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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 1.....	25,284	3,669	48,763	15,064
Tuesday, May 2.....	11,723	5,447	28,513	13,085
Wednesday, May 3.....	12,759	2,324	16,463	8,345
Thursday, May 4.....	13,722	6,879	23,886	10,841
Friday, May 5.....	3,722	1,118	16,945	5,256
Saturday, May 6.....	500	200	5,000	4,000

Total for week.....	67,812	19,837	137,670	57,191
Previous week.....	62,570	16,879	138,084	81,551
Year ago.....	49,449	18,210	135,405	99,535
Two years ago.....	63,894	21,069	177,387	68,628

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 1.....	6,693	372	6,943	4,278
Tuesday, May 2.....	3,639	177	5,311	2,901
Wednesday, May 3.....	3,994	132	5,330	1,636
Thursday, May 4.....	3,681	103	3,808	3,008
Friday, May 5.....	1,740	25	5,046	1,202
Saturday, May 6.....	200	...	1,500	...

Total for week.....19,947 337 28,538 12,725

Previous week.....	19,177	262	28,188	31,479
Year ago.....	20,418	279	15,991	31,959
Two years ago.....	24,220	422	49,912	17,820

Receipts at Chicago for the year to May 6, 1922, with comparisons:

	1922.	1921.
Cattle.....	994,008	980,845
Calves.....	303,141	296,477
Hogs.....	2,877,356	3,119,343
Sheep.....	1,248,680	1,641,221

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending May 6.....	522,000	9,913,000
Previous week.....	550,000	...
Cor. week, 1921.....	550,000	1,218,000
Cor. week, 1920.....	697,000	11,413,000
Cor. week, 1919.....	646,000	13,193,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	554,000	12,955,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	521,000	11,377,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	464,000	12,025,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	390,000	10,784,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	422,000	8,876,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending May 6, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending May 6.....	183,000	418,000	156,000
Previous week.....	175,000	425,000	199,000
1921.....	145,000	432,000	204,000
1920.....	188,000	592,000	154,000
1919.....	178,000	535,000	193,000
1918.....	185,000	460,000	119,000
1917.....	162,000	417,000	104,000
1916.....	118,000	374,000	142,000
1915.....	110,000	395,000	135,000
1914.....	102,000	342,000	221,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to May 6, 1922, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1922.....	2,967,000	8,117,000	3,135,000
1921.....	2,892,000	8,846,000	3,882,000
1920.....	3,295,000	9,354,000	3,054,000
1919.....	3,638,000	11,035,000	3,313,000
1918.....	3,305,000	10,620,000	3,021,000
1917.....	3,082,000	9,611,000	3,472,000
1916.....	2,603,000	10,189,000	3,414,000
1915.....	2,278,000	8,242,000	3,434,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending May 6, 1922:

Armour & Co.....	10,300
Anglo-American.....	7,600
Swift & Co.....	12,100
Hammond Co.....	7,100
Morris & Co.....	9,800
Wilson & Co.....	10,600
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,200
Western Packing Co.....	13,900
Roberts & Onke.....	5,000
Miller & Hart.....	4,400
Independent Packing Co.....	6,500
Brennan Packing Co.....	5,900
Wm. Davies Co.....	2,400
Others.....	14,900

Total.....117,100

Previous week.....130,600

Year ago.....134,900

Two years ago.....169,600

Three years ago.....169,600

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending May 6.....	\$ 8.25	\$10.25	\$ 9.00	\$14.85
Previous week.....	8.10	10.25	9.25	15.00
Cor. week, 1921.....	8.15	8.35	6.75	10.35
Cor. week, 1920.....	12.65	14.35	13.10	18.95
Cor. week, 1919.....	15.40	20.90	13.50	17.80
Cor. week, 1918.....	15.25	17.80	15.00	18.35
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.75	15.55	12.35	16.50
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.20	9.80	8.10	10.75
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.35	7.60	8.00	10.35
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.40	5.70	8.25
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.10	8.50	6.05	7.85
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.79	5.90	8.00
Cor. week, 1911.....	5.90	6.12	4.50	6.00

Average, 1911-1921...\$10.10 \$11.40 \$ 9.00 \$12.10

Prices at Chicago, Thursday, May 11, 1922:

CATTLE.

Beef Steers:			
Med. and heavy wt. (1,100 lbs. up—			
Choice and prime.....	\$ 8.00@	9.25	
Good.....	8.10@	8.60	
Medium.....	7.65@	8.10	
Common.....	7.00@	7.65	
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—			
Choice and prime.....	8.75@	9.35	
Good.....	8.25@	8.75	
Medium.....	7.65@	8.25	
Common.....	7.00@	7.65	

Butcher Cattle:			
Heifers, common choice.....	5.95@	8.50	
Cows, common choice.....	4.75@	7.25	
Bulls, Bologna and beef.....	4.60@	6.50	

Canners and Cutters:			
Cows and heifers.....	3.75@	4.75	
Canner steers.....	4.75@	5.75	

Veal Calves:			
Light and med. weight, med. good and choice.....	7.00@	9.50	
Heavy weight, common-choice.....	4.00@	7.50	

Feeder Steers:			
Common-choice (1,000 lbs. up).....	6.25@	7.85	
Common-choice (750-1,000 lbs.).....	6.25@	7.85	

HOGS.

Top.....	\$10.85
Bulk of sales.....	10.20@10.80
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), med. choice.....	10.30@10.50
Med. weight (200-250 lbs.), med. choice.....	10.40@10.75
Light weight (150-200 lbs.), com. choice.....	10.70@10.80
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), com. choice.....	10.50@10.80
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth.....	9.40@ 9.75
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough.....	9.15@ 9.50
Killing pigs (130 lbs. down), med. choice.....	10.25@10.60

SHEEP.

Lambs: (84 lbs. down), medium prime.....	\$11.75@14.25
85 lbs. up.....	11.25@14.00
Spring lambs.....	13.50@15.75
Culls and common.....	8.00@11.50
Yearling wethers.....	9.00@12.00
Wethers, medium prime.....	7.25@ 9.25
Ewes, medium choice.....	5.25@ 8.25
Culls and common.....	2.00@ 5.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$21.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.32½	11.37½	11.32½	11.35
July.....	11.60	11.60	11.55	11.55
Sept.....	.....	.....	.....	11.77½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	12.45
July.....	.....	.....	.....	11.65
Sept.....	.....	.....	.....	11.70

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	21.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.32½	11.37½	11.15	11.35
July.....	11.65	11.65	11.37½	11.55
Sept.....	11.80	11.82½	11.55	11.80
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
July.....	11.45	11.90	11.45	11.60
Sept.....	11.40	11.60	11.32½	11.60

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	21.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.42½	11.42½	11.27½	11.27½
July.....	11.60	11.60	11.47½	11.47½
Sept.....	11.90	11.90	11.70	11.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	12.55	12.55	12.52½	12.52½
July.....	11.65	11.72½	11.65	11.72½
Sept.....	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.22½	11.27½	11.22½	11.22½
July.....	11.50	11.50	11.42½	11.45
Sept.....	11.70	11.72½	11.60	11.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	12.52½
July.....	11.75	12.00	11.75	11.97½
Sept.....	11.75	11.77½	11.75	11.87½

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	22.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.17½	11.22½	11.17½	11.22½
July.....	11.37½	11.45	11.37½	11.42½-45
Sept.....	11.62½	11.67½	11.57½	11.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	12.52½
July.....	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95
Sept.....	11.75	11.85	11.75	11.85

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	22.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.25	11.27½	11.25	11.25
July.....	11.50	11.50	11.45	11.45
Sept.....	11.70	11.72½	11.67½	11.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	12.52½
July.....	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90
Sept.....	.....	.....	.....	11.85

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	26	22	20
Rib roast, light end.....	32	26	22
Chucks roast.....	20	15	12
Steaks, round.....	30	25	23
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	42	35	30
Steaks, porterhouse.....	30	25	23
Beef stew, chuck.....	18	15	14
Corned briskets, boneless.....	20	18	20
Corned plates.....	12	10	11
Corned rumps, boneless.....	25	22	18

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Headquarters.....	42	35
Legs.....	45	38
Stews.....	20	15
Chops, shoulder.....	30	25
Chops, rib and loin.....	50	40

Mutton.

Legs.....	22
Stew.....	15
Shoulders.....	20
Chops, rib and loin.....	35

Pork.

Loin, whole, 8@10 avg.....	@30
Loin, whole, 10@12 avg.....	@28
Loin, whole, 12 to 14.....	@26
Loin, whole, 14 and over.....	@24
Chops.....	@35
Shoulders.....	@18
Butts.....	@22
Spareribs.....	@15
Hocks.....	@10
Leaf lard, unrendered.....	@15

Veal.

Headquarters.....	25
Forequarters.....	12½
Legs.....	25
Breasts.....	12½
Shoulders.....	16
Outlets.....	@42

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

	Week ending May 13, 1921.	Cor. week, May 13, 1921.
Prime native steers.....	15 @16	17 @18
Good native steers.....	14 @15	16 @17
Medium steers.....	13 @14	14 @16
Heifers, good.....	11 1/2 @15	13 @16
Cows.....	10 @12	10 @15
Hind quarters, choice.....	@21	@23
Fore quarters, choice.....	@10	@12

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@29	@31
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	@27	@30
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@37	@39
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@34	@36
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@22	@28
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@21	@27
Cow Loins.....	17 @23	20 @25
Cow Short Loins.....	24 @32	29 @35
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	10 @15	18 @20
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@21	@22
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@20	@21
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@19	@19
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@17	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	13 @15	16 @16
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@15 1/2	@17
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@15	@16
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@10	@11
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@9 1/2	@9
Cow Rounds.....	13 1/2 @14 1/2	14 @15
Cow Chucks.....	7 1/2 @8 1/2	@9
Steer Plates.....	@7 1/2	@8
Medium Plates.....	@7 1/2	@8
Briskets, No. 1.....	@16	@16
Briskets, No. 2.....	@12	@12
Steer Navel Ends.....	@5	@5
Cow Navel Ends.....	4 @5 1/2	@4 1/2
Fore Shanks.....	@4 1/2	@4 1/2
Hind Shanks.....	@4	@4
Rolls.....	18 @20	@25
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	@50	@55
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	@45	@45
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@12	@12
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	@25	@40
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	@20	@32
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	@15	@28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@75	@85
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@65	@75
Rump Butts.....	@18	28 @30
Flank Steaks.....	@20	@25
Boneless Chucks.....	@9	@10 1/2
Shoulder Clods.....	@15	@18
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@8	@8
Trimnings.....	@8	9 @13

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	6 @9	7 @10
Hearts.....	3 @5	@7
Tongues.....	28 @28	27 @30
Sweetbreads.....	23 @28	@30
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	5 @8	7 @10
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@4	@4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@5	@5
Livers.....	8 @10	9 @11
Kidneys, per lb.....	10 @10 1/2	@11

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	15 @15 1/2	16 @17
Good Carcass.....	10 @14 1/2	10 @15
Good Saddles.....	18 @24	20 @27
Good Backs.....	8 @12	@14
Medium Backs.....	6 @8	7 @8

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	6 @8	7 @10
Sweetbreads.....	50 @55	36 @40
Calf Livers.....	26 @28	29 @35

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	@31	@23
Medium Lambs.....	@30	@22
Choice Saddles.....	@35	@31
Medium Saddles.....	@30	@23
Choice Fores.....	@25	@15
Medium Fores.....	@24	@14
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	22 @24	@30
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@18	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	@25	25 @28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	@13	@14
Light Sheep.....	@19	@16
Heavy Saddles.....	@18	@18
Light Saddles.....	@25	@24
Heavy Fores.....	@9	@10
Light Fores.....	@15	@12
Mutton Legs.....	@26	@27
Mutton Loins.....	@20	@20
Mutton Stew.....	@8	@7
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@8	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	@24	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@15	@14
Pork Loins, 8@10 lbs. avg.....	@24	@24
Leaf Lard.....	@11 1/2	@11 1/2
Tenderloin.....	@10	@10
Spare Ribs.....	@10	@9
Butts.....	@16	@15
Hocks.....	@15	@13
Trimnings.....	@10 1/2	@7
Extra lean trimmings.....	@16	@13
Tails.....	@9	@8
Snouts.....	@5	@4 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	@4 1/2	@4
Pigs' Heads.....	@7	@6
Blade Bones.....	@9	@9
Cheek Meat.....	@11 1/2	@12
Hog Livers, per lb.....	@5	4 @6
Neck Bones.....	@3 1/2	@4
Skinless Shoulders.....	@14 1/2	@13
Pork Hearts.....	@4 1/2	@5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@8	@8
Pork Tongues.....	@18	@12
Slip Bones.....	@9	@9
Tail Bones.....	@8	@9
Brains.....	@10	@12
Back fat.....	@12 1/2	@12 1/2
Hams.....	@26	@26
Calas.....	@15	@15
Bellies.....	@24	@15

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons.....	@22
Country style sausage, fresh, in link.....	@15
Country style sausage, fresh, in bulk.....	@14
Country style sausage, smoked.....	@17
Mixed sausage, fresh.....	@13
Frankfurts in pork casings.....	@15
Frankfurts in sheep casings.....	@15
Bologna in beef bungs, choice.....	@14
Bologna in beef middles, choice.....	@13 1/2
Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice.....	@14
Liver sausage in hog bungs.....	@10
Liver sausage in beef rounds.....	@10
Head cheese.....	@11
New England luncheon specialty.....	@22
Liberty luncheon specialty.....	@16
Minceo luncheon specialty.....	@14
Tongue sausage.....	@17
Blood sausage.....	@12
Polish sausage.....	@14
Souse.....	@14

DRY SAUSAGE.

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs.....	@47
Cervelat, new condition, in hog bungs.....	@16
Cervelat, new condition, in beef middles.....	@15
Thuringer Cervelat.....	@20
Farmer.....	@25
Holsteiner.....	@23
B. C. Salami, choice.....	@16
B. C. Salami, new condition.....	@19
Milano salami, choice, in hog bungs.....	@41
Frisses, choice, in hog middles.....	@39
Genoa style salami.....	@51
Peperoni.....	@33
Mortadella, new condition.....	@20
Capicola.....	@49
Italian style hams.....	@43
Virginia style hams.....	@43

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	5.75
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	6.50
Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	7.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	8.00
Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	6.50
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.50
Smoked link sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	6.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.00

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

(F. O. B. CHICAGO.)	
Beef rounds, domestic, per set.....	.34
Beef rounds, export, per set.....	.42 1/2
Beef middles, per set.....	1.30
Beef bungs, No. 1, per piece.....	.27
Beef bungs, No. 2, per piece.....	.18
Beef weasands, No. 1, per piece.....	.20
Beef weasands, No. 2, per piece.....	.10
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	1.80
Beef bladders, medium, per doz.....	1.55
Beef bladders, large, per doz.....	1.55
Hog casings, medium, f. o. b.....	.90
Hog middles with cap, per set.....	.18
Hog middles, without cap, per set.....	.16
Hog bungs, export.....	.23
Hog bungs, large.....	.12 1/2
Hog bungs, medium.....	.06
Hog bungs, narrow.....	.04 1/2
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	.08
Imported sheep casings, extra wide.....	
Imported sheep casings, medium wide.....	
Imported sheep casings, medium.....	

VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.

Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	14.00
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	16.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	18.00
Pork feet, 200-lb. barrel.....	16.00
Pork tongues, 200-lb. barrel.....	45.00
Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	33.00
Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	28.00

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 6.
Corned beef.....	\$ 1.75	\$.35	\$.35	\$ 15.00
Roast beef.....	2.35	4.00	15.00	
Roast mutton.....	2.40	4.75	16.50	
Sliced dried beef.....	3.10	4.90		
Ox tongue, whole.....			17.50	56.00
Lunch tongue.....	2.50	4.25	8.75	32.50
Corn beef hash.....	1.50		4.25	
Hamburger steaks with onions.....	1.50	2.35	4.25	
Vienna style sausage.....	1.15	2.25	4.15	
Veal loaf, medium size.....	2.00			
Chili con carne with, or without, beans.....		1.25		
Potted meats.....	.80			

BARRELED PORK AND BEEF.

Mess pork, regular.....	23.00
Family back pork, 20 to 34 pieces.....	23.00
Family back pork, 35 to 40 pieces.....	23.00
Clear pork back, 40 to 50 pieces.....	22.00
Clear pork back, 50 to 60 pieces.....	21.00
Clear plate pork, 20 to 35 pieces.....	20.50
Clear plate pork, 35 to 45 pieces.....	20.00
Pean pork.....	19.50
Brisket pork.....	20.00
Plate beef.....	14.00
Extra plate beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	15.00

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-	
cago.....	@18
Cartons, roll or prints, 1 lb.....	@19
Cartons, roll or prints, 2 lb.....	@18 1/2
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.....	@15
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@10

DRY SALT MEATS.

Extra short clears.....	@12 1/2
Extra short ribs.....	@12 1/2
Short clear middles, 60 avg.....	@14
Clear bellies, 14@20 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Clear bellies, 18@20 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Clear bellies, 20@25 lbs.....	@13 1/2

Clear bellies, 25@30 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Rib bellies, 20@25 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Rib bellies, 25@30 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Fat backs, 10@12 lbs.....	@9 1/2
Fat backs, 12@14 lbs.....	@9 1/2
Fat backs, 14@16 lbs.....	@9 1/2
Regular butts.....	@10 1/2
Butts.....	@8 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Regular hams, fancy, 14@16 lbs.....	@32
Skinned hams, fancy, 16@18 lbs.....	@35 1/2
Standard regular hams, 12@16 lbs.....	28 @30
Picnics, 6@8 lbs.....	@18
Breakfast bacon, fancy, 6@8 lbs.....	@35
Standard bacon, 6@8 lbs.....	@28
Standard bacon, 8@12 lbs.....	23 1/2 @25
Standard bacon, 12@14 lbs.....	@22 1/2
Standard bacon, strips, 6@7 lbs.....	@22 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@46 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@51
Cooked hams, choice, skinless, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@52
Picnics, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@28
Picnics, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@29
Loin roll.....	@45

FERTILIZERS.

	Per unit.
Ground dried blood.....	\$8.00@8.25
Unground and crushed blood.....	2.75@2.90
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	2.75@3.00
Hoofmeal.....	2.00@2.10
Corn tankage, 10 to 11%.....	2.75@3.00
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 to 9%.....	2.25@2.50
Crushed and unground tankage.....	2.00@2.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	30.00@32.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	23.00@25.00
Unground steamed bone.....	18.00@18.00
Unground bone tankage.....	10.00@12.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

	Per Ton.
No. 1 horns.....	\$225.00@250.00
No. 2 horns.....	175.00@200.00
No. 3 horns.....	75.00@125.00
Horns, black.....	22.00@24.00
Hoofs, stripped.....	35.00@40.00
Hoofs, white.....	45.00@50.00
Grinding hoofs.....	20.00@22.00
Round shin bones, heavies.....	100.00@110.00
Round shin bones, lights.....	80.00@90.00
Flat shin bones, heavies.....	90.00@95.00
Flat shin bones, lights.....	75.00@80.00
Thigh bones, heavies.....	90.00@95.00
Thigh bones, lights.....	80.00@85.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	25.00@30.00
Note—Foreign horns, hoofs and bones must be assorted, free from grease, hard and clean.	

LARD (Unrefined).

Prime, steam, cash.....	@11.22 1/2
Prime, steam, loose.....	@10.65
Leaf, raw.....	@10.12 1/2
Compounds.....	@12 1/2
Neutral lard.....	12 1/4 @12 1/2

LARD (Refined).

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb, tes.....	@14 1/2
Pure Lard.....	@13 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in bbls.....	@13 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	@13 1/2
Horse lard, 1/2 c over 1/4 c to 1 c over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c to 1 c over tierces.	

OLEO OIL AND STEARINE.

Oleo oil, extra.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Prime No. 2, oleo oil.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Prime No. 2, oleo stock.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
No. 3, oleo oil.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Prime oleo stearine, edible.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
No. 2 oleo stearine, edible.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2

TALLOW AND GREASES.

Edible tallow.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice country tallow.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Packers, prime, loose tallow.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1, loose tallow.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2, tallow.....	6 @ 6 1/2
White, choice grease.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
White, "A" grease.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Yellow grease, 10 to 15 per cent acid.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow grease, 15 to 30 per cent acid.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown grease.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Cracklings.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
House.....	5 @ 5 1/2

VEGETABLE OILS.

Cottonseed oil—White, deodorized, in bbls.....	12 1/4 @13
Yellow deodorized, in bbls.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	11 1/4 @11 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 68%, f. o. b. Texas.....	@10 1/2
Linseed oil, loose, per gal.....	@90
Corn oil, loose.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. const.....	10 @10 1/2
Cocanut oil, seller tank, f. o. b. const.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

ANIMAL OILS.

Prime lard oil.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Extra winter strained lard oil.....	10 1/2 @11 1/2
Extra lard oil.....	10 @10 1/2
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	9 @ 9 1/2
No. 1 lard oil.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
No. 2 lard oil.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Extra meatfoot oil.....	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Extra meatfoot oil.....	9 1/2 @10
No. 1 meatfoot oil.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Acidless tallow oil.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4

Retail Section

ELEVEN ESSENTIALS OF RETAIL SUCCESS

Methods Outlined for Helping Any Retailer's Sales

By E. B. Moon, Assistant Secretary, National Association of Meat Councils.

"An analysis of a successful retail store in any line, including retail markets, points out at least eleven outstanding essentials," according to E. B. Moon, assistant secretary of the National Association of Meat Councils, in addressing the members of the United Master Butchers of Chicago, at their recent meeting.

These essentials, Mr. Moon said, were sufficient capital, right lines of merchandise, an appealing business policy, a tactful capable head, a good location, a good business room with a good front, clean, attractive show windows, a properly balanced stock, a loyal, efficient sales force, a system of accounting, including adequate sales and merchandise records, and a well defined advertising sales plan.

Outlining each one of these essentials in turn Mr. Moon said in part:

Sufficient capital is of first importance. In the past, retailers have too often overlooked the question of required capital and its vital relation to success, perhaps because it has been too easy to establish credit relations. Bradstreet's report shows that for 1916, 33 1/3% of all retail failures were due to a lack of capital. From 1890 to 1912, the lack of capital stood first in Bradstreet's Report as the cause of failures.

If these facts are true, and they no doubt are correct, too many retailers are doing business on the other fellow's capital. The retailer under such circumstances cannot be an efficient buyer. He fails also to make the profit he should make. After all, the retailer's profit is his best source for additional capital.

In these unusual times, it behooves every merchant to build up his working capital. He should discount his bills, and keep down his overhead that he may increase his net profit and thereby his working capital and that he may be a more efficient retailer.

Sell Right Lines of Products.

Right lines of merchandise always have an important bearing on the volume of sales and on profits. "Goods well bought are half sold," is an old saying and this truism applies to the right lines of merchandise. It means that the merchant must carry as broad lines as possible, because in the right selection of merchandise and in the right lines lurks one of the problems of turnover. If the merchant is merchandising for the good of his customers as well as himself, also for the good of his neighborhood as a trade center, he offers at all times the merchandise his customers want. To do this accurately, a very careful survey of his trade territory should be made so that he may know just what his customers want. Failure to sell the right merchandise is one of the forces which drives trade to other stores and to other trade centers.

An appealing business policy is essential. It puts personality into the store or market. It makes either an institution that stands for something. Every retail store or market should have an appealing business policy. For example, the policy of the mail order house is "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded." Every retail store should have a business policy

equally as strong in its appeal to customer and prospects.

"A tactful, capable head is essential in any business. Someone has said that every business is the reflected shadow of some one man, and so the head of the store, the proprietor, should be a tactful man. He should show by his efficient merchandising that he is capable. These essentials beget confidence with his trade, and confidence is one of the pillars of business.

Choose a Good Location.

A good location as an essential of success is too often overlooked. Too many retailers accept a poorer location because of lower rent, when, as a matter of fact, a better location is really cheaper because of larger sales possibilities. When volume of sales are sacrificed for rent, then rent, though it be cheap, is too often very, very dear.

A good business room with a good front is a well known essential in successful retailing. Too little attention is paid to the importance of a good room, ample in size, with plenty of light, wall and floor space. These are essential because appearance and display of goods is vital to sales. The shopping habit is growing. Goods properly displayed suggest wants. Customers like to trade at a store or market that looks clean and inviting. Where merchandise is well displayed, where there is light and cheer. The front is equally important, because it given the customer the first impression of the store and because it makes the proper "tie-up" with merchandise advertised and on sale in the store.

Clean attractive show windows these days are almost indispensable. Most successful retail stores have them. They add to the appearance of the store. They are a strong factor in sales, because they suggest wants and needs to customers. They bring prospective customers into the store and they provide the connection between the advertising and the merchandise in stock. Windows in stores and markets should be used more and to better advantage than they are now being used.

A properly balanced stock is another very important essential in retailing. Where the retailer has his merchandise or meat properly classified, he is able to check the slow-moving meats or cuts against the more rapidly moving ones and is enabled to balance his stock by reducing some meat or meat products and adding others that increase sales and broaden service.

Need Loyal, Efficient Salesmen.

A loyal, efficient sales force is indispensable in successful sales, and such a force may be had by care in the selection of help and through careful, patient attention to the training of sales people. This essential in retailing is too often overlooked by retailers. Big city stores have an educational department where sales people are trained, but the retailer in the smaller store seems to overlook the value of trained sales people.

Sales people should be trained because they will sell more at the same sales expense and render a more satisfactory service to customers. Service is one of the foundation stones of success in retailing.

A system of accounting, including adequate sales and merchandise records, in real importance should stand next to suf-

ficient capital, because without an adequate accounting system the retailer is unable to conduct his buying or his selling, efficiently. Every meat store or market should have a system of accounting, including proper sales and merchandise records that he may know what to push and when to push sales.

A well defined advertising sales plan has its real place after sufficient capital and right merchandise. These are the days of advertising. The merchant who fails to advertise in some form fails to serve as broadly as he might, and therefore, fails to reap the full reward in profit which complete service assures.

It is true that some merchants advertise without having a plan, they advertise in a hit or miss fashion, and while even hit or miss advertising gets results, yet advertising will be much more resultful when it is laid out systematically.

From the records of sales which show the weeks that are highest, as well as those that are lowest, the retailer may see just where more effort in sales and advertising should be put forth, and in those weeks that are lowest he should do more advertising, for in this way the merchant can bring up his weekly sales in the low weeks to a point near the sales of the high weeks and have a full and rounded business, which assists him to increase volume and reduce overhead.

Advertising an Investment.

Advertising, when done systematically, becomes a real investment that pays a profit, and the personal effort within the store or market should be carefully coupled up with the advertising. The sales people should always be informed of the advertising and its purpose. The particular merchandise advertised should be carefully grouped and displayed. Windows should reflect the advertising, and the display in the store or market should reflect the advertising, and the display in the windows. The sales people should be told all about the merchandise being offered. Then sales will be what they should be, sales of satisfactory and increasing volume.

The Poster Service.

And right here it is well to recall again the Poster Service.

It is an organized systematic advertising service aimed at the very heart of one of the retailer's difficult problems, the moving of slow-sellers.

It is comprehensive because it covers slow-sellers in beef, pork, veal and mutton.

It is adjustable or adaptable because it can be used as often as particular problems show up.

It is systematic because it covers every two-week period of the year and all seasons.

It is ready to use and requires little or no time to put to work.

It is economical. The outlay or investment is so small that it requires no estimates or readjustments of expenditures to provide for it.

It is effective as tests have proven.

It meets the many requirements of good advertising, so many that no retailer of meat can really afford to do without it.

The eleven essentials of successful retailing enumerated are all basic essentials and show why an accounting system now being worked out through the National Association of Meat Councils for meat dealers is such an important step and help for meat dealers.

They show also why advertising is so important and further why the Poster Service is of so much importance to the retailer of meats.

Further information about the poster service may be obtained by writing the National Association of Meat Councils, Ohio Building, corner Congress street and Wabash avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

BOOSTING BUTCHERS' CONVENTION.

President J. F. Seng of the United Master Butchers of America, and the retailers of Milwaukee are letting no grass grow under their feet in preparation for the annual national convention at Milwaukee on August 5-9. Witness the following letter to members just sent out by President Seng:

Milwaukee, May 6, 1922.

To the United Master Butchers of America:

It is three months before convention time. Have you thought of making your preparations early, like a good business man? Have you taken your better half into your confidence? Have you been attending your branch meetings of late? If so, what have you done towards creating enthusiasm for the convention?

Ask yourself these questions, Mr. Butcherman. Get busy first with your ideas as to what should be done at the convention for the good of our meat industry. Secondly, arrange your business to enable you to come to the convention for a week.

Last, but not least, get busy with your neighbor and competitor. Talk him into attending the session and outing at Milwaukee.

And, above all, we want you to bring your wives and children. You young fellows need not worry; Milwaukee's famous beauties will see that you are well taken care of. As to amusement, we assure you that you and yours will be well taken care of.

G. J. Gahn, the chairman of the convention entertainment committee, and his better half, as president of the ladies' auxiliary, will see that no grass will grow under your feet while in Milwaukee.

Toledo has an "On to Milwaukee" club 100 strong. What do you say? Let's hear from you!

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH F. SENG

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Herb Peters has opened a meat market at Viola, Ill.

Einer Hellem will open a meat market at Ulen, Minn.

A. P. Figgins has started a meat market at Chauncey, O.

Bert Haag has started a meat market at Waverly, Minn.

J. F. Huss has opened a meat market at Hampton, Minn.

Roy Holstein has bought a meat market at Chadron, Nebr.

H. H. Michener has opened a meat market at East Claridon, O.

Tony Lack's meat market at Swedetown, Pa., was recently burned.

The City meat market, Mora, Minn., was recently sold to W. Deets.

Roland Bell has sold the meat market at Alderwood Manor, Wash.

C. J. Hoyer has bought the Community meat market at Salem, S. D.

The Woburn Provision Co., Woburn, Mass., has been incorporated.

C. J. Avilla has bought the Dorviller meat market at Blaine, Wash.

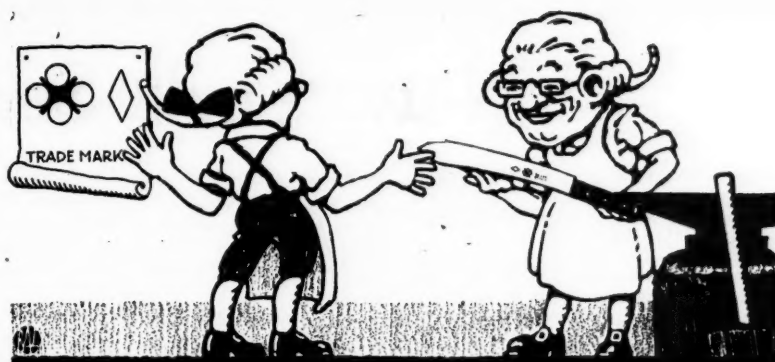
Ben Wold has bought the meat market of H. Krech at Spirit Lake, Ida.

Neen Lyons has sold his meat market at Fulton, Ill., to Harry Engdahl.

Herman Nacker & Co., Watford, Wis., will shortly open a meat market.

The Pierpont kosher meat market has been incorporated at Columbus, O.

A. P. Bunker has bought the meat market of Henry Blunck, Green Bay, Wis.



HAND FORGED ON THE ANVIL FROM DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL

John Wilson's Butcher Knives and Steels

1750 Standard of the World 1922

THE BEST THEN THE BEST TODAY

I. WILSON, SYCAMORE STREET, SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Sole American Agents

H. BOKER & CO., Inc., NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. P. Switzler has sold his meat market at Carnation, Wash., to Henry Magnussen.

Geo. Scherer has taken possession of the Welcome meat market, Welcome, Minn. Central Public market, Auburn, Wash., has begun business.

Wm. C. Zoellner has opened a meat market at Algoma, Wis.

Ed. Kortendick has opened a meat market at Lake Mills, Wis.

James Little, Uniontown, Pa., has opened a new meat market.

Ward Eastling has engaged in the meat business at Bancroft, Wis.

The Smithers grocery has added a meat market at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Alex Molculeski has sold his meat market at New Hyde Park, N. Y.

Jas. Sherda has purchased the Tumberg meat market, Tekamah, Nebr.

Henry Blunck has sold his meat market at Grivitz, Wis., to A. P. Bunker.

Jacob Stuckel has purchased the Fred Kaiser meat market at Lincoln, Ill.

F. O. Lumley has purchased the E. F. Eiland meat market, Fordyce, Ark.

J. L. Watkins, Redondo, Cal., has opened a meat market at 125 Hermosa avenue.

John Borchardt purchased the Wm. Conshall & Son meat market, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Alfred Haselhuhn will erect a new building at Hayward, Wis., for his meat market.

S. E. Marty has bought the Columbus meat market on Eleventh street, Columbus, Nebr.

Morris Bros. have purchased the City meat market, Lecompton, Kans., of D. Baughman.

Amro Longman of Henry, Ill., will move his grocery store and meat market to Tiskilwa, Ill.

C. A. Tice has purchased the interest of Frank Locek in the Peoples Cash market, Omro, Wis.

Ewart & Wilkins have purchased the W. P. Bray meat and grocery business, Marianna, Ark.

Vaught & Dickerson have succeeded to the business of the Vaught meat market, Clarksville, Ark.

Stransky & Machovec's meat market, Iowa City, Ia., is now being operated by F. W. Stransky alone.

George Tissue and Orville Roach, Butte, Nebr., have purchased the Butte meat market from M. A. Borrall.

J. W. Radebaugh has opened a meat market and grocery store at 321 North Main street, Hutchinson, Kans.

Peter and Dominic Reiland have purchased the New meat market, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., from John Brandt.

Ray G. Howard and Walter Slaughter have opened as the State market at 407 North Main street, Pocatello, Ida.

The Grant Street market has been opened at 304 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Bennes and J. H. Spainof will establish a meat market at Church's Ferry, N. D.

Phares R. Hallman is opening a meat market at 132 East Main street, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Charles F. Schmidt and Ernest B. Glidden have bought the Imperial meat market at Waukesha, Wis.

The Wichita Meat & Provision Co., Wichita, Kans., is breaking ground for a new building in the 900 block on East 21st street.

J. R. Harmon has bought the Barton & Co. meat market at Port Angeles, Wash., and will run it under the name of the Central market.

James Evansoff, under the trade name of Famous meat market, has moved from East Youngstown, O., and is occupying a stand in the Front street market house.

The firm of Mertzweiler & Kramer, Youngstown, O., dissolved partnership, with A. J. Kramer continuing in the meat business in the Front Street market, and his former partner, Mr. Mertzweiler, is in the same line at 17 East Front street.

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined

SAUSAGE BAGS

and

SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON MASS.

New York Section

H. K. Nickell, assistant to President Walter Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Company, is spending his vacation in Virginia.

Recent visitors to the floor of the New York Produce Exchange were J. W. Kirby, Portsmouth, Va., and Horace Turner of Mobile, Ala.

The Powers Regulator Co., the well-known manufacturers of temperature regulating appliances, have moved their New York offices to 126 East Forty-fourth street.

The sympathy of the trade is extended to J. F. Moran, manager of the Manhattan Market branch of Wilson & Company, New York, in the loss of his ten-year-old son.

Vice President C. B. Heinemann of the Institute of American Meat Packers has been enjoying the sights of New York City and outlying points during the week, chaperoned by Vice President A. T. Rohe. Nuff sed!

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending May 6, 1922; on shipments sold out ranged from 12.00 cents to 16.00 cents per pound, and averaged 14.60 cents per pound.

The regular meeting of the National Butchers' and Packers' Supply Association, New York City Group, will be held at the Opera Cafe, 265 West 34th street, at 6 p. m., Tuesday, May 16. The latest member to join this group is the Newark Butchers Supply Company, Inc., Newark, N. J.

Following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending May 6, 1922: Meat—Manhattan, 1,514½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 499 lbs.; Queens, 113 lbs.; total, 2,126½ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 476 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4 lbs.; the Bronx, 9,259 lbs.; total, 9,739 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 50 lbs.

State Secretary Wm. H. Hornidge announces that the Greater New York delegation to the annual convention of the State Association of the United Master Butchers of America at Buffalo will leave on Sunday morning, June 11, at 8:45 standard time, or 9:45 daylight-saving time. Mr. R. W. Bratton, city passenger agent, will be at the depot, and will go all the way to Buffalo with the delegates and their friends to provide for their care and comfort. Mr. Hornidge has been assured by the officials that every consideration will be given to the party, so they will enjoy the trip to the utmost.

HEADS YE OLDE NEW YORK BRANCH.

Some twenty-five years ago George Kramer started in the meat business in a small store at Morris and Greenwich Streets, and in this store, Mr. Kramer states with pride, was carried on the largest amount of trade in the meat business in the city for the number of square feet covered.

At that time eight to ten cattle, and sometimes more, were purchased daily from the Eastman Company, who granted the privilege of allowing their wagons to wait while the animals were taken in, one

at a time, and cut up, sometimes requiring the entire morning, as the size of the store would not permit of the hanging of whole carcasses. The trade then was mostly restaurant, but later developed into retail.

A few years after this Mr. Kramer sold a barrel of what he believes was the first California or "picnic" hams in America. This innovation was conceived by a German in the employ of the Eastman Company. The manager, having his doubts about the feasibility of the plan, called upon Mr. Kramer, who undertook to dispose of them. The first barrel, selling at nine cents a pound, met with such success that the second order was for two barrels, and the volume of business in this product grew and the price was reduced to eight cents a pound. Some months later the new ham was cut and sold by nearly all the packers.



GEORGE KRAMER,
President Ye Olde New York Branch, United
Master Butchers of America.

Mr. Kramer, with his brother Charles, remained in this store until 1914, when they branched out with offices and warehouse at No. 517 West 16th Street. The business was incorporated as Kramer Brothers, Inc., in 1913, and the firm consists of the three brothers, George, Charles and William, all members of Ye Olde New York Branch, which George Kramer now heads.

In the opinion of the trade Mr. Kramer will make an ideal president, having very studious habits, and being of a broad-minded and progressive type. At one time Mr. Kramer thought of entering the law business, and even after his marriage at the age of 21 continued his studies. He is generally credited with being one of the originators of the plan of packer-retailer co-operation which is now working out so successfully in the local Meat Councils throughout the country. Undoubtedly the new president will be a worthy successor to A. F. Grimm, who is loved by all the members of the Branch, as well as throughout the organization, on account of his sterling qualities and fair-mindedness.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

With supplies somewhat larger than last week, and an uneven demand, the market had a weak undertone, with the exception of beef at Boston. Lamb and pork were unevenly lower at the three markets, while beef and veal showed relatively slight changes. Mutton was sharply lower at New York and about steady elsewhere.

The quality of steer beef was not as good as last week and carried a greater proportion of medium grade, with fewer good and choice. Receipts were slightly greater than last week. While there was a fair demand at Boston, other markets were dull. Receipts of cows were light, but there was a limited demand for beef on account of the relatively high cost as compared with medium grade steers.

Compared with a week ago Boston is steady on steers and 50c higher on cows; New York 50c to \$1 lower on steers and 50c lower on cows, while Philadelphia is weak to 50c lower on most classes.

There was a good demand for the light receipts of bulls and prices ruled firm in line with a week ago. Kosher beef trade was slow, prices ruling 50c lower at New York and unchanged elsewhere.

The demand for veal was limited. Receipts were only moderate and the market showed little change, although there was a weak undertone. Quality of the bulk offerings was only fair. Compared with last Friday all markets were unchanged.

The lamb market was featured by uneven decline, with many retailers out of the market and others sharply curtailing their purchases. Forced sales were the rule and prices showed uneven declines for the week. Frozen New Zealand lambs were weak at \$24 to \$26 at Boston and New York with a poor outlet. Compared with a week ago Boston is \$2 lower, Philadelphia \$2 to \$3 lower and New York \$3 to \$5 lower.

Light receipts of mutton, with a liberal proportion of heavyweight kinds, sold on a fairly steady market at Boston. At New York prices broke sharply and registered uneven declines. Demand was very uneven at the three markets. Compared with last Friday, Boston and Philadelphia are about steady, with Philadelphia weak to \$1 lower and New York unevenly \$4 to \$5 lower.

Warm weather had a depressing effect on the pork market. Supplies were greater than last week, while there was less demand. A number of cars were put into the freezer. Compared with a week ago Boston is unevenly \$0.50 to \$2 lower, New York \$2 to \$3 lower and Philadelphia \$1 to \$3 lower on loins. Other cuts are weak to 50c lower.

Boston is closing barely steady on beef, veal and mutton, with lamb and pork weak. Beef, veal and mutton will be well sold out. There will be a slight carryover on lamb and pork. New York is closing barely steady on beef and veal, lamb, mutton and pork loins weak and other pork cuts steady. There will be some carryover on pork while other classes will be cleaned up. Philadelphia is closing weak on beef, lamb and pork with veal and mutton about steady. There will be a liberal carryover on lamb, with a light carryover on beef and pork and other classes well sold out.

If you are looking for a good position watch for opportunities on the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner.

MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

(Continued from page 26.)

Italy, 87,171 lbs.; Netherlands, 3,372,600 lbs.; Norway, 862,337 lbs.; Sweden, 90,908 lbs.; Turkey in Europe, 1,416,205 lbs.; England, 791,500 lbs.; Scotland, 57,226 lbs.; Ireland, 115,161 lbs.; Newfoundland, 114,000 lbs.; other British West Indies, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 5,095 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 100 lbs.; Ecuador, 699 lbs.; Greece in Asia, 272,050 lbs.; total, 8,898,320 lbs.

LARD OIL—Bermuda, 90 lbs.; Trinidad, 450 lbs.; Cuba, 3,537 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 37 lbs.; Argentina, 75 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,750 lbs.; Peru, 702 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,000 lbs.; total, 10,711 lbs.

NEAT'S FOOT OIL—Belgium, 5,692 lbs.; Germany, 455 lbs.; England, 80 lbs.; Costa Rica, 150 lbs.; Guatemala, 80 lbs.; Panama, 180 lbs.; Jamaica, 422 lbs.; Cuba, 1,600 lbs.; Brazil, 1,143 lbs.; Chile, 4,555 lbs.; Colombia, 736 lbs.; total, 15,093 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS—Total, 282,304 lbs.

LARD—Belgium, 1,747,070 lbs.; Czechoslovakia, 220,000 lbs.; Denmark, 724,524 lbs.; Estonia, 224,000 lbs.; Finland, 160,087 lbs.; France, 222,655 lbs.; Germany, 21,574,346 lbs.; Gibraltar, 45,640 lbs.; Italy, 446,361 lbs.; Latvia, 200,609 lbs.; Malta, 157,800 lbs.; Netherlands, 3,315,928 lbs.; Norway, 37,125 lbs.; Poland, 60,569 lbs.; Portugal, 600 lbs.; Russian Europe, 585 lbs.; Sweden, 429,328 lbs.; Switzerland, 494,652 lbs.; England, 15,254,235 lbs.; Scotland, 578,838 lbs.; Ireland, 34,160 lbs.; Costa Rica, 3,560 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,120 lbs.; Nicaragua, 100 lbs.; Panama, 9,162 lbs.; Salvador, 23,750 lbs.; Mexico, 21,750 lbs.; Miquelon, 2,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,300 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,278 lbs.; Barbados, 2,800 lbs.; Jamaica, 500 lbs.; Trinidad, 4,766 lbs.; other British West Indies, 3,956 lbs.; Cuba, 1,089,308 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 222,810 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 700 lbs.; French West Indies, 9,810 lbs.; Haiti, 140,301 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 4,300 lbs.; South Brazil, 873 lbs.; Colombia, 18,532 lbs.; Ecuador, 3,650 lbs.; British Guiana, 10,325 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 600 lbs.; Peru, 92,863 lbs.; Venezuela, 45,840 lbs.; British West Africa, 12,662 lbs.; British South Africa, 11,150 lbs.; Canary Islands, 13,300 lbs.; Liberia, 400 lbs.; Morocco, 35,388 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 1,000 lbs.; total, 47,726,966 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD—Belgium, 51,511 lbs.; Denmark, 105,476 lbs.; France, 9,769 lbs.; Germany, 110,779 lbs.; Netherlands, 379,487 lbs.; Norway, 113,095 lbs.; Sweden, 153,645 lbs.; England, 63,307 lbs.; Scotland, 56,978 lbs.; Cuba, 28,150 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,500 lbs.; total, 1,074,697 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND—Germany, 126 lbs.; Netherlands, 32 lbs.; Norway, 55,400 lbs.; Portugal, 300 lbs.; Switzerland, 44,608 lbs.; Ukraine, 278,589 lbs.; England, 8,300 lbs.; Scotland, 34,420 lbs.; Costa Rica, 540 lbs.; Guatemala, 180 lbs.; Panama, 6,450 lbs.; Mexico, 57,720 lbs.; Bermuda, 12,343 lbs.; Barbados, 1,875 lbs.; Jamaica, 16,370 lbs.; Trinidad, 172,143 lbs.; other British West Indies, 52,066 lbs.; Cuba, 87,360 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 4,158 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 28,379 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,400 lbs.; Haiti, 228,399 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 24,417 lbs.; Chile, 1,920 lbs.; British Guiana, 4,650 lbs.; Palestine, 120 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,170 lbs.; British East Africa, 100 lbs.; total, 1,126,535 lbs.

OLEO STEARIN—Denmark, 5,000 lbs.; Germany, 102,571 lbs.; Norway, 10,182 lbs.; England, 67,656 lbs.; Scotland, 59,631 lbs.; Cuba, 20,000 lbs.; total, 265,040 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE—Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Portugal, 840 lbs.; British Honduras, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 7,410 lbs.; Mexico, 1,060 lbs.; Newfoundland, 930 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,540 lbs.; Barbados, 19,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,900 lbs.; other British West Indies, 22,579 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 5,080 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,000 lbs.; Haiti, 900 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 1,675 lbs.; Ecuador, 40 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL GREASES—Total, 3,799,115 lbs.

MEAT COVERINGS

All Kinds of Stockinette
and Knit Bags for

Beef Calf Sheep Hogs

Samples and Prices on Request

THE ADRIAN KNITTING CO.

400-410 Water St.

ADRIAN, MICH.



CHAILLON POULTRY RINGS AND HOOKS

afford a most convenient and attractive way of hanging up poultry. Made of good quality steel, heavily tinned to prevent rust.

Your supply house can furnish them

JOHN CHAILLON & SONS

Established 1835

85-99 Cliff Street,

New York City, N. Y.

In Spices, Too, the Best Is the Cheapest

J. K. Laudenslager, Inc.

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We are constantly in the market for
Hog Hair and Cattle Tails

PLEASE SUBMIT SAMPLE

BLOCKSOM & COMPANY

Sterilized Curled Hair

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A. F. LOPEZ & COMPANY

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Exporters of

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Sides, Bellies, Shoulders

Qualities tenderable at
Liverpool. Also special brands.

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New York, U. S. A.

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A. B. C. 5th Edition, Liebers' 5 Letter.



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A. Backus, Jr. & Sons

Dept. N.
DETROIT, MICH.

Baskets
OUTWEAR
EVERYTHING

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium to prime.....	7.25@8.85
Cows, common to choice.....	1.50@5.50
Bulls, common to choice.....	4.00@6.25
Heifers, mixed.....	6

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	10.75@11.00
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	6.50@ 9.25
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs. prime.....	16.00@19.10
Sheep, ewes, prime, 100 lbs.....	7.25@ 7.50
Sheep, ewes, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 7.00
Sheep, wethers, clipped.....	8.00@ 9.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	10 @11.15
Hogs, medium.....	@11
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11½
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	10½@11
Roughs.....	8½@ 9

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	16 @17
Choice, native, light.....	17 @18
Native, common to fair.....	15 @16

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	14 @14½
Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	@14½
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	15 @15½
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	@13½
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	11 @12
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	11 @12
Good to choice heifers.....	13½@14
Common to fair heifers.....	@11½
Choice cows.....	@12½
Common to fair cows.....	9½@10
Fresh bologna bulls.....	7½@ 8

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@20	20 @22
No. 2 ribs.....	@17	18½@19½
No. 3 ribs.....	@14	15 @18
No. 1 loins.....	@25	24 @26
No. 2 loins.....	@21	22 @24
No. 3 loins.....	@14	20 @22
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	20 @21	21 @23
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	19 @20	21 @23
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	14 @15	18 @20
No. 1 rounds.....	@13	18 @20
No. 2 rounds.....	@12	15 @17½
No. 3 rounds.....	@11	13 @14
No. 1 chucks.....	@10	10½@11½
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 9	10½@11½
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 7	9 @10
Bolognas.....	8½@10	8 @ 9

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@18
Western calves, fair to good.....	@12
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@9 up

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@16
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@16
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@16½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16½
Pigs, 80 down.....	@16½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	32 @34
Lambs, poor to good.....	27 @31
Sheep, choice.....	23 @25
Sheep, medium to good.....	22 @23
Sheep, culls.....	18 up

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	28 @20
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	27 @28
Smoked picnic, light.....	16 @17
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	15 @16
Smoked shoulders.....	17 @18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	36 @37
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	23 @24
Dried beef sets.....	42 @43
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	17 @18

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, western.....	26 @27
Frozen pork loins.....	22 @23
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	50 @55
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	45 @48
Shoulders, city.....	17 @18
Shoulders, Western.....	17 @18
Butts, boneless, Western.....	23 @24
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	23 @24
Butts, boneless, Western.....	23 @24
Fresh hams, city.....	15 @16
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	15 @16
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	17 @18

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	\$100.00@110.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100.00@110.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trim'd.....	@37c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@28c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@65c.	a place
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@45c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@6c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@18c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@12c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@ 5c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@18c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs, fries.....	@12c.	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2
Breast fat.....	@ 4
Edible suet.....	@ 5
Inedible suet.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	18
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11	14
Pepper, red.....	36	40
Allspice.....	5½	8½
Cinnamon.....	13	17
Coriander.....	7	10
Cloves.....	33	38
Ginger.....	12	15
Mace.....	48	53

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	7½	7½
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	8½	8½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	4½	4½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	4½	4½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	5½	5½
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9½-12½	12½-14	14-18	18 lbs.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	1.17	1.90	2.30	2.65	3.15
Prime No. 2 veals.....	1.15	1.70	2.05	2.40	2.90
Buttermilk No. 1.....	1.14	1.60	2.05	2.40	....
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.12	1.40	1.85	2.20	....
Branded, grubby.....	1.10	1.15	1.35	1.55	1.75
No. 3.....					At value

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @31
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	31 @33
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @32
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	28 @30
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	26 @27
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	24 @25

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.

Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	29 @31
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @32
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	29 @31
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	27 @29
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	24 @26
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	23 @24

Powls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels, corn fed.

Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	27 @28
Western, dry packed, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	27 @29
Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	26 @28
Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	24 @24

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.

Western, dry packed, boxes.....	20 @21
Western, scalded, barrels.....	20 @21

Ducks, Long Island Spring.....

	27
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Squabs—

Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	9.50@10.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.50@ 8.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.50@ 7.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.00@ 6.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz., doz.....	4.00@ 4.50
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via exp.....	27 @29
Spring broilers, via express.....	50 @55
Old roosters.....	15 @15
Ducks, via express.....	17 @22
Turkeys, via express.....	30 @35
Geese, via express.....	15 @18
Pigeons, per pair.....	40 @40
Guineas, per pair.....	@65

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@37
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	37½@38
Creamery, firsts.....	36 @36½
Creamery, seconds.....	33½@34½
Creamery, lower grades.....	32 @33

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	31½@32
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	29 @30
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	27 @29
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	22½@23½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	24½@25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	32.50@35.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	38.00@40.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.50@ 3.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.80
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York, per ton del'd N. Y.....	14.00@18.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	2.75@ 2.90
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.75@ 4.00
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	@ 4.00
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid).....	@
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags.....	3.00@ 3.20
Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K ₂ O.....	.70@ .75
Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ 1.00

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of April 29 to May 5, 1922:

	April.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Chicago.....	39	37½	35½	35	34½	34
New York.....	39½	39½	39½	37	37	37
Boston.....	40	39	39	37½	37½	37½
Phila.....	39	39	39	37	37½	37½
Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score at Chicago:						
April.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
37½	37	34	34	33	33½	—3½
Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:						
This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1922.			
Chicago.....	28,857	29,761	34,610	750,018	658,789	
New York.....	47,092	42,754	35,186	955,910	706,677	
Boston.....	13,137	8,824	12,050	256,557	218,749	
Phila.....	9,596	9,783	10,133	268,964	196,948	
Total.....	96,682	91,122	91,879	2,231,447	1,779,156	
Cold storage movement, lbs.:						
Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand Cor. day of Mar. 5, week, 1921.				
Chicago.....	5,444	9,227	211,288	1,012,658		
New York.....	36,371	136,881	721,231	2,620,781		
Boston.....	2,867	10,631	197,387	720,595		
Phila.....	240	280	35,820	330,490		
Total.....	44,922	156,919	1,165,706	4,693,900		

22.

1
2
1
9
6
4

18
29
16
4

21
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27

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8.00
7.50
6.00
4.50
00

29
55
15
22
35
18
40
65

37
38
36½
34½
33

32
30
29
23½
25

35.00
40.00
3.75
2.80

18.00
2.90

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3.25
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1.
1921.
56,722
06,677
18,749
96,948
79,156

day of
1921.
12,823
29,781
20,966
30,490
393,900